

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

The Monitor's view

Thieu's crisis

As the situation in Vietnam deteriorates into a tragic spectacle of fleeing refugees and panicked troops, a psychology of debacle and defeat seems to hold sway over unfolding events. Saigon's perception of the weakening American support for Vietnam has undoubtedly contributed to the growing demoralization. But the fact is that, faced with its ultimate test, the leadership in Saigon has been found grossly wanting in judgment, courage, and will.

Military analysts fault President Thieu on many counts. For overreacting to North Vietnamese troop movements and ordering massive withdrawals. For not organizing an orderly military retreat. In short, for not vigorously commanding his troops — troops which it is agreed were well equipped and able to fight if their commanders gave the signal and stayed with them.

On a more basic level still, Thieu's failure all along to broaden political participation in the government and to unite and galvanize the South Vietnamese people to resist this Communist assault may cost him his power and his country. Already there are signs of political trouble in Saigon.

The question now is Hanoi's strategy. It could choose to open a conventional-style drive against Saigon in an effort simply to take over the capital. Or, it could ring the city first and launch a rocket-style offensive designed

to topple Thieu and bring about the installation of a new government willing to talk peace. This has been the strategy in Phnom Penh, where the departure of Cambodian leader Lon Nol paved the way for a negotiation with the Communist-led insurgents.

At the moment President Thieu appears to be virtually immobilized. He seems to be doing nothing to prepare the citizens of Saigon and the delta region for the battles ahead. Reports from the area say he remains closeted in his palace, bent only on preserving his own power.

There seems to be little chance that Thieu will rouse himself out of this frame of mind. But it can only be hoped that he sees the handwriting on the wall and will take those political and military steps necessary to stem the rampant panic and hysteria and inject a new spirit of determination.

Meanwhile, the need for a massive mobilization of humanitarian help for the hundreds of thousands of refugees is urgent. American ships are moving toward the central Vietnam coast and, provided they are not repulsed by North Vietnamese fire, will soon begin evacuating the refugees. In what may prove to be the final days and weeks of this brutal, unrelenting war it would do much to relieve the heavy sense of defeat and anguish if other nations of the world joined in the relief effort.

Redefining America's role

Once again rumors of the possible resignation of Henry Kissinger are put to rest. The White House statement that he will stay on at least for the remainder of President Ford's term gives a needed boost to the discouraged Secretary of State. It also reassures world leaders that "Henry" is the man in whom the President has confidence and with whom they can expect to go on dealing.

Dr. Kissinger seems to need a periodic pat on the back. He does not live well with failures — his own or the nation's. His professions of concern about America's "unreliability" are probably genuine. They are also exaggerated. The "peace" in Indo-China is unraveling, with uncertain repercussions for all of Asia. The Middle East balances on the edge of renewed conflict. Portugal is sliding left toward nonalignment, raising deep concerns in the NATO alliance. Cyprus remains a flashpoint at the other end of the Mediterranean. And such global problems as inflation, energy, resources scarcity and food defy easy solutions.

Meanwhile, American foreign policy institutions are in a state of flux. Chastised and exposed, the CIA is under scrutiny, and Congress and the White House are battling over foreign policy priorities and lines of authority.

This is not to draw a dark view of the world nor to forget the accomplishments of U.S. diplomacy in recent years. There are decided strengths. But there seems to be confusion about where America's interests lie and what U.S. strategy must be in the decade ahead.

"Perhaps the United States must accept the reality that in 1975 American power and influence cannot achieve the kinds of things it did 20 years ago," comments one high U.S. official, suggesting that America has been trying to do too much.

Certainly Henry Kissinger himself is trying to do too much. His unwillingness to parcel out responsibility or to share power is not in the nation's best interests. But, since it is unlikely he will change his methods of operation, he can at least now, working together with Congress, help shape and enunciate a coherent statement of America's foreign policy goals.

The United States is not retreating from worldwide responsibilities. The growing demands of global interdependence militate against a neo-isolationism. So does the fact that the West remains in an adversary relationship with the Soviet Union. National interest dictates that America remain involved.

Dr. Kissinger has more than the brilliant skills of a negotiator. He is a man of global vision and large concepts. Unfortunately, these have often been lost in the heavy demands of day-to-day tactics. It would be to America's great advantage if the Secretary would give up worrying about tactical setbacks and behind-the-back criticisms and devote himself to restoring a sense of coherence and purpose to America's role in the world.

What H. R. Haldeman said on TV

It is hard to know how this view could lead to Washington tactics — and how thoroughly the Ford administration has dispelled the atmosphere of "us against them." Even in the recent sharp disagreements on domestic and foreign policy — with both Congress and the press often weighing in against him — Mr. Ford has managed to avoid an air of hostility.

If the White House under Mr. Nixon had taken this approach, it would hardly have been led into the mess that have overshadowed its successes. There would not have been those damaging tapes to over which Mr. Haldeman describes as the vast majority of them showing the Nixon presidency in a favorable light. Perhaps some of the latter will come out in response to the promised demands by Mr. Connally's lawyer for White House tapes to demonstrate his client's innocence.

What did the Nixon men like about Mr. Connally? In addition to other qualifications, they admired him as a fighter. Mr. Haldeman said the comment was in keeping with Mr. Haldeman's representation of the White House not as part of a team in American Government but as a combatant surrounded

by enemies. It is hard to know how this view could lead to Washington tactics — and how thoroughly the Ford administration has dispelled the atmosphere of "us against them." Even in the recent sharp disagreements on domestic and foreign policy — with both Congress and the press often weighing in against him — Mr. Ford has managed to avoid an air of hostility.

If the White House under Mr. Nixon had taken this approach, it would hardly have been led into the mess that have overshadowed its successes. There would not have been those damaging tapes to over which Mr. Haldeman describes as the vast majority of them showing the Nixon presidency in a favorable light. Perhaps some of the latter will come out in response to the promised demands by Mr. Connally's lawyer for White House tapes to demonstrate his client's innocence.

Road with no end?



Symbolic Suez

Now that the air of pessimism that surrounded the collapse of the latest Kissinger mission has cleared somewhat, it can be seen that the cause of peace is far from lost in the Middle East. Whatever the twists and turns in diplomacy, whatever the failures and setbacks, the overriding imperative for peace keep the search for solutions going.

The danger of another Arab-Israeli war is always present. But it is offset by some mitigating factors:

- In a conciliatory and perhaps symbolic move, President Sadat has announced he will reopen the Suez Canal to international shipping in June. He also says he will renew the mandate of the United Nations force in Sinai for another three months. This is not the stance of someone who expects to go to war.

- The shape of Saudi Arabia's new government, nominated following the assassination of King Faisal, suggests a stable continuity of leadership and policy. Crown Prince Fahd, first deputy premier, is committed to close relations with the U.S.

- So far the Soviet Union's reaction to the negotiations of the Geneva conference, of which they are cosponsors, but they do not seem to be actively exploiting the situation.

- The mood in Israel remains one of uncertainty. But President Sadat's olive branch — he has also promised to return the bodies of a number of Israeli soldiers killed in the October war — should help reassure the nervous Israelis. Prime Minister Rabin, moreover, has picked up considerable political strength because he did not give in to Dr. Kissinger, despite pressure from the White House, and this could make future negotiations easier.

The next forum for diplomatic remains to be worked out. The chances of a breakthrough for resumption of the Geneva negotiations is steadily growing, despite the fact that the policy would integrate into a war between some close observers of the scene have

come around to the view that Geneva is the way to go. Stanley Hoffmann of Harvard, in instance, urges a "sweeping Israeli initiative aimed at a final peace settlement. He carefully reasoned article in Foreign Affairs suggests Israel go on the offensive, speak, by spelling out now what it considers the essential features of an agreement, bringing as many outside powers as possible into the negotiations.

By putting its cards on the table, Professor Hoffmann, Israel can help shape its own future. Its present stance keeps it on a defensive.

Such voices of reason in the American academic community are encouraging, worth heeding. They are one more indicator of a heightened awareness that war is no longer an acceptable alternative to peace. A way must be found to bring the Israeli withdrawal from occupied lands, return for credible guarantees and recognition of Israel's existence.

Reader's write

Voter's pledge

Upon seeing a paragraph in the Monitor listing various issues on our country's 200th anniversary, I like the following idea:

"Let all Americans decide that from now on they will honor their country by voting every election. It is a small duty but we do could benefit our country more."

This is my idea for celebrating the anniversary. I must say that I have voted in an election that I was eligible for. But my friends, to my great surprise, tell me that I am not eligible to vote.

George (Hill) N.Y. Margaret M. Hill

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL EDITION

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Monday, April 21, 1975

60¢ U.S. 25p. U.K.



By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

War moves on — so do the refugees

Portugal's future: pale pink or deep red?

By Joseph C. Harsch

A year ago this month a group of young military officers overthrew Portugal's 40-year-old civilian dictatorship and promised to restore democracy. Washington watched uneasily as the old oligarchy with whom it had worked comfortably disappeared from power. Moscow encouraged the newcomers discreetly, from a distance. Now, a year later the combination of Washington's chill and Moscow's warmth seems to be producing both what Washington expected, and feared.

The new regime has settled down into something resembling what happened in Egypt when the old monarchy was overthrown by Gamal Abdel Nasser and the other young colonels. It is intensely patriotic, reformist — and increasingly radical. In this sense, radicalism does not yet mean communism. It does mean a radical rooting out of the old order by nationalization of banks and industry and the breaking up of the great landed estates into small farms.

The big question at the first anniversary of the Portuguese coup d'état is whether the trend to radicalism will continue on to communism. The alternative possibility is that the patriotism and idealism of the young majors and colonels (mostly in the 20 to 30 age group) will bring them into conflict with the Portuguese Communist Party, which is regarded by Western experts as the most skillful of all West European Communist parties.

The issue is by no means settled and the loss of Portugal by the NATO alliance is by no means certain. Power at this time rests firmly in the hands of an inner circle of the young officers organized in the Armed Forces Movement. The ruling group numbers 200 of whom only one is a known Communist. But a substantial majority of perhaps about two-

thirds can be described as radicals in their approach to the solution of Portugal's manifold social and economic problems. Its economy is the poorest in all Western Europe — being well below Italy, Greece, and Spain.

A working relationship has developed between the new military group and the local Communist Party based, so far, on the unusual ability and willingness of the Communists to be helpful in practical ways. Small in number but highly organized and efficient, the Communists have specialized in helping maintain order. For example, they have effectively stopped strikes which would have made the economic condition of the country worse than it is.

At some point in the future the Communists will presumably seek to build an effective relationship with the Armed Forces Movement. But that test is still well in the future, and the outcome depends also on the attitude of the other NATO countries toward the young colonels running Portugal.

Washington was heavily preoccupied when the Portuguese coup happened, with the final anguish of the Nixon presidency, soaring oil prices, and Southeast Asia. There was scant time or attention for Portugal.

The American Ambassador at the time, Stuart N. Scott, favored a sympathetic and gentle handling of the unsophisticated young leaders of the Portuguese revolution. It is believed that the worldly experience of the entire group is limited to the Portuguese military academy and fighting in Angola and Mozambique. Not one of them, it is said, has the slightest firsthand knowledge of such countries as the United States and the Soviet Union.

To Portugal's eager beginners in world affairs and politics, the two superpowers are

indistinguishable as imperialist exploiters of small countries. The only difference they yet understand is that Moscow has been benign and remote whereas Washington has been chilly and critical.

U.S. Ambassador Scott was removed in December, 1974, for being too sympathetic and replaced by Frank C. Carlucci who was picked because of his "toughness." He is said to be under criticism now by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger for the same sin committed by his predecessor — that of being too sympathetic toward the young colonels and too tolerant of their radicalism.

The nearest thing to a Washington policy on Portugal is to leave it to other members of the NATO alliance. In practice this means that the West German Government is doing what little it can to help the young colonels fight off Communist influence in the Portuguese revolution. It is working, mostly through the relations between the German Social Democratic Party and the Socialist Party in Portugal. Washington seems to be just too busy with other things.

But there is one thing Washington could do. Back in 1962 Congress banned arms shipments to Portugal on the grounds that they might be used against blacks in Africa. That issue is settled. The colonels have ended Portuguese imperialism. The big African colonies — Angola and Mozambique — are well on the road to independence. But the army has not been lifted. The colonels are in the market for the means of outfitting one modern brigade. It seems reasonable to expect that Moscow will be delighted to oblige.

Since World War II, Washington has been up backing the forces in China, Vietnam, and Egypt — with expensive results. Is it repeating the mistake in Portugal?

Hanoi ponders the best way to take Saigon

By Geoffrey Godsell

Overseas news editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The North Vietnamese are debating whether — in the wake of their successes over the past month — they should try to take Saigon by military or political means.

This is the view of U.S. analysts of North Vietnam.

If the North Vietnamese take the military route, they have three choices:

- Frontal assault on Saigon.
- Encircling Saigon, particularly by pushing northward to the capital from the Mekong Delta, and strangling it as the Communist-led forces have strangled the Cambodian capital, Phnom Penh.

There is speculation that, before taking a final decision, the North Vietnamese may feel the need to test the mettle of the South Vietnamese Army with some middle-range battle. Indeed, this test may already have been under way for the past few days at Xuan Loc, northeast of Saigon.

What the North Vietnamese need to establish is whether a full push is likely to make the South Vietnamese Army finally crack. The North Vietnamese have had successes since last month, but they know that these successes came rather as the result of a bungled strategic South Vietnamese withdrawal than from proven North Vietnamese superiority on the battlefield. Hence the need for a test.

If Xuan Loc is the test, the South Vietnamese have responded relatively well. But it remains to be seen whether the North Vietnamese will increase the intensity of their attack there.

Many in the U.S. intelligence community interpret North Vietnamese public statements and captured documents as pointing to the Communist leadership's being already committed to pressing militarily its current advantage.

*Please turn to Page 14

Israel worried and irked by U.S.

By Jason Morris

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Tel Aviv, Israel

"Thinking the unthinkable" used to mean to Israelis that there might some day be an unbridgeable gap between the United States and Israel.

But since the loudly orchestrated breakdown last month of Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's latest mediation effort, all Israel has been worrying about the possible loss of its best, and practically sole, foreign friend.

It is against this agitated background that Israel's Foreign Minister, Yigal Allon, will be visiting the U.S. this week, conducting a controversial courtesy call on Dr. Kissinger in Washington, in addition to participating in some United Jewish Appeal fund-raising. Opposition parties, as well as some circles within the ruling government coalition, have argued that Mr. Allon's trip is pointless at this time if not inopportune and potentially dangerous.

An embarrassing squabble between the State Department and the Israeli Foreign Ministry over the way in which the foreign minister's Washington visit could be handled has charged the atmosphere here even more.

The right-wing opposition Likud Party demanded an extraordinary session of the Knesset (Parliament) to debate the Allon mission.

*Please turn to Page 14

Soviet Union

Soviets blush after outburst on partisans

By Eric Bourne
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Vladimir
The Soviet Union has apologized to Yugoslavia for a bit of clumsy footwork.

The apology came after two articles by Soviet military leaders downgrading the World War II role of Yugoslavia's partisan forces in defeating the German armies in the Balkans.

The U.S.S.R. also reaffirmed its 1955 declaration — made to end the Stalin-Tito quarrel — that Yugoslavia's independent "road to socialism" is its own business.

These propitiatory amends were made during last week's visit to Moscow by Yugoslav Prime Minister Dzemal Bijedic. He had talks with both Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin and party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev.

Mr. Kosygin spoke of Yugoslavia's unforgettable contribution to the destruction of fascism.

"From the first day to the last the Yugoslav patriots were our fellow fighters and allies," he said. "On the eve of the 30th anniversary of our joint victory we want to express our feelings of deep respect to the combatants and commanders of the National Liberation Army and to President Tito, the organizer and hero of the struggle."

Soviet-Yugoslav relations have had frequent ups and downs. Two weeks ago they took a sharp dip so far as Belgrade was concerned over articles by Marshal Ivan Yakubovskiy, commander of the Warsaw Pact armies, and Marshal Adol A. Grechko, Soviet Defense Minister and member of the Politburo.

These articles, each marking the 30th anniversary of victory over the Nazis in Europe, were published in Prague, one in the hard-line Czechoslovak party newspaper Rude Pravo and the other in the Army newspaper Obrana Lidu. Each credited the Yugoslavs with only a secondary role in freeing their country.

President Tito at once reacted with an



By Sven Simon

Marshal Tito stoutly defended the role his partisans had played

angry public outburst against "those who still belittle the sacrifices of a people who lost every 10th citizen" during the war. The Yugoslav leader followed on April 4 with an unusually warm friendship offer to Albania next door.

"We can have very good relations," President Tito said. If old disagreements were indulged then "the enemy would try to intervene. The Albanians know, however, that we have great common interests, and I believe that we will be developing them to our mutual benefit."

Both countries have been uneasy about the Soviet Union's possible Balkan intentions ever since it invaded Czechoslovakia to overthrow

Prague's reform government in 1968. Both branded it aggression against an independent state.

At that time, although relations with Belgrade were still at rock-bottom, Albania declared its solidarity with Yugoslavia should it become the Soviet Union's new target for "socialist" intervention.

A sequel came in 1971 when the two Balkan neighbors resumed normal diplomatic ties and trade after more than 20 years. Modest further exchanges followed.

Albania's "rollback" on its solitary ally, distant China, has diminished since China's about-turn in its policy toward the United States.

Moscow eyes Hanoi gains

By Elizabeth Pond
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow
In the Soviet-Chinese duel for influence, the expansion of North Vietnam's control over Indo-China is likely to benefit Moscow more than Peking, in the view of Western observers.

The Soviets, observers believe, are counting on the tough North Vietnamese to keep their historic distance from their large northern neighbor. Moscow apparently thinks that a strong Hanoi basically content with the outcome of its long struggle would turn inward for its own development and inevitably have national interests different from China's, these observers say.

The Soviets believe further that differences between Hanoi and Peking would arise regardless of the relative weight of Chinese and Soviet aid to North Vietnam.

Such a situation would not necessarily mean a dominant Soviet influence in Hanoi, but it would lead to a Vietnamese buffer against a southward seepage of Chinese influence.

In Cambodia the situation is reversed. The Soviet Union has virtually no direct influence there over the insurgents. It holds no love for the nominal leader of the government in exile, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who has been living in Peking for five years. And Moscow's relations are hardly better with Prince Sihanouk's Deputy Prime Minister and the head of the insurgent forces inside Cambodia, Khieu Samphan.

To counter the present Chinese ties with the Cambodian insurgents, the Soviets apparently are hoping for a strong North Vietnamese influence in Cambodia. Historically the Vietnamese have dominated Indo-China, and Hanoi has consistently close battle with the Cambodian insurgents through the supplies, advisers, and cadres it has provided.

Lucas presents a different picture from either Vietnam or Cambodia. Moscow has good relations with the Laotian coalition government and equally good direct relations with Communist-led Pathet Lao. Moscow stands to gain with the likely increased influence of either the Pathet Lao or the North Vietnamese.

In recent days the Soviet press has gotten tougher on the United States on the subject of Vietnam — particularly concerning refugees.

The United States is now consistently linked with the South Vietnamese Government in charges of forced relocation of "so-called refugees."

The Soviets are eager not to spoil Soviet-American détente, however, and they continue to avoid aiming their accusations personally at either President Ford or Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

The new Soviet enthusiasm for chastising the U.S. over the refugee issue became evident in three articles in the April 13 Pravda. One of these reported a statement by the Vietnamese Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG) that "the PRG decisively condemns the actions of the U.S.A. in actively helping the Saigon military clique to carry out a systematic policy of the civilian South Vietnamese population." With this, Pravda reported the PRG as saying, "The U.S.A. is flagrantly violating the Paris Agreement."

In addition, during the past week the Soviet media said that American ships recently sent to the Indo-China coast were there to evacuate fleeing Saigon troops rather than to evacuate Americans.

What the Soviet press has not told its public is that President Ford sent notes last week to Moscow and all other signatories of the Paris Vietnam cease-fire accord asking them to influence Hanoi to abide by the cease-fire.

John Burns of the Toronto Globe and Mail reports in a copyright dispatch from Peking: China has stepped up its efforts to aid U.S. efforts to aid Vietnamese refugees. An article April 13 in the People's Daily said calling these people "refugees from communism" was a lie designed to help the Saigon government continue the war.

Sudden end to five-year friendship

U.S. pulls out of Cambodia leaving sense of betrayal

By Daniel Southerland
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Salon
With the evacuation of American officials from Cambodia, the Phnom Penh government is left with dwindling supplies, a sense of betrayal by the United States, and little hope of a negotiated end to the Cambodia war.

Prime Minister Long Boret has announced that a new "supreme commission" headed by Lt. Gen. Sak Sutsakhan had taken power in order to "strengthen the military and political position of the republic" with the ultimate aim of arriving at a peaceful settlement.

But last week the situation had deteriorated to the point where American planes were no longer able to land at the Phnom Penh airport but were dropping ammunition and food by parachute to the besieged capital.

It was not clear how long the airdrops would continue. A U.S. spokesman said they would go on for only as long as appropriations lasted, which could be for as short a period as two

weeks. And even if supplies continued to be dropped by parachute, they could not possibly equal those that arrived previously in giant transport planes.

The evacuation of the American officials and President Ford's speech last Thursday, in which he failed to urge Congress to approve supplemental military aid for Cambodia, dealt severe blows to those Phnom Penh officials who had lingering hopes that the United States would somehow prevent the fall of the capital.

The feeling of betrayal by the United States was evident in a Phnom Penh government communique that said: "We are profoundly disappointed at the declaration of President Ford regarding our country."

The communique said that the American President "sought to avoid his responsibility to press for aid to our people." But, it continued, the government was determined to pursue its struggle for a negotiated peace.

Now that the United States has virtually admitted defeat in Cambodia by withdrawing

all of its embassy staff, the stated hope for a negotiated settlement seemed to be the last great illusion in a war built on illusions.

Many Cambodian officials who had begun to speak vaguely of betrayal some time ago could somehow still never quite face the fact, until this weekend, that a big power like the United States would fail to salvage something for them from the ruins of Cambodia.

Their feelings were summed up by Um Sim, Cambodia's Ambassador to the United States, when he said, "let's face it, you took advantage of us, of our inexperience."

The Phnom Penh leadership welcomed the entry of American troops into Cambodia in 1970. But the main effect of this so-called incursion by the Americans was not to benefit Cambodia but to buy time for the United States in South Vietnam.

While the U.S. drive into Cambodia forced the North Vietnamese and their southern comrades of the National Liberation Front further into Cambodia, it took a great deal of pressure off the southern part of South Vietnam, thus allowing for a more orderly U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam than might have been possible otherwise.

A recent and possibly decisive turning point in the Cambodian war appears to have been the fall of the Mekong River town of Neak Luong nearly two weeks ago. It was the Cambodian Army's only remaining stronghold on the river. Its loss put an end to hopes that the Mekong could be reopened.

The final irony has been a call from Cambodia's acting president for the return of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the titular leader of the insurgents, whose ouster by the Phnom Penh leadership led to the war. The acting president, Sankham Khoy, left Cambodia with the American evacuation helicopters.

In Peking, Prince Sihanouk said that prior to the American evacuation from Cambodia he had rejected a U.S. request that he return to Phnom Penh to assume power and achieve a cease-fire. He said that a note from George Bush, chief of the U.S. liaison mission in Peking, stated that the people of Phnom Penh were hoping for his immediate return.

The Prince said that he had advised the Americans to evacuate immediately all U.S. personnel from Cambodia in order to improve the chances for an eventual normalization of relations between Washington and his royal government of national union.

Here it is!



the Monitor's new international edition to get you to the heart of the world's news

The world-sweeping coverage and all the rich feature variety of The Christian Science Monitor are here — in an easy-to-handle compact size.

Every week this refreshing new edition collects and updates the important Monitor news stories from around the world. They're organized geographically so you quickly find the area of your interest. And the smaller pages then put what you want to read in stronger focus.

This newspaper has always been known for getting to the essentials, quickly, accurately. Now, in its new weekly edition and compact design, the Monitor can do that job with more crispness and readability than ever.

There is no better time to become a regular reader. Simply use the coupon.

Please start my subscription to the new compact Monitor:

☐ 6 months \$U.S. 12.00 ☐ Bank draft enclosed (U.S. dollars only)

☐ 1 year \$U.S. 25.00 ☐ International Money Order to follow

☐ 18 months \$U.S. 37.50 ☐ Local Currency check enclosed (only if from British Isles, Germany, the Netherlands, or Switzerland)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR,

Box 125, Astor Station
Boston, MA, U.S.A. 02123

Mr./Mrs.
Name

Street

Apt.

City

State/Country

ZIP/Post Code

*Please use current local exchange rate.

Why Can't You Use Good English?

A well-known publisher reports that in simple techniques in using everyday English, which can pay you real dividends in social and business advancement by helping you to express your ideas in a more interesting and convincing manner.

According to this publisher, many people do not realize how important it is to know how to use effective English. Whether in business or social functions or even in casual conversation with strangers, there are ways you can use the English language to make a good impression each time you speak or write.

To acquaint the readers of this paper with the easy-to-follow rules for developing skill in everyday English, the publishers have printed full details of their interesting self-training method in a 32 page booklet, "How You Can Gain a Command of Good English," which will be mailed free to anyone who requests it. No obligation. Simply send your name, address and zip to: English, Division Career Institute, Dept. 300-39, Sherman Turnpike, Danbury, CT 06816. A home study school.

EIGHT PROGRESSIVE STORES IN NEW ZEALAND D.I.C.

at Your Service in

HAMILTON
WANGANUI
PALMERSTON NORTH
WELLINGTON
LOWER HUTT
CHRISTCHURCH
DUNEDIN
INVERCARGILL

Remember You Can Operate on Your Account at Any D.I.C. Branch

PHILIP CHU LTD.

Custom-made FURNITURE

FINE JEWELRY
Precious and Semi-Precious Stones

Write for free catalog
51 Hankow Rd., Kowloon, Hong Kong

The Concord Fight

Miniature Book Set

An American farmer and British soldier's account of the battle on April 19, 1775. Two books, 2" x 2 1/2", leather bound, gilt edged in black, slipcase, \$16.45 ppd. (Mass. residents add 3% tax)

Robert D. Natva, Publisher
1786 Wedgewood Boulevard, Concord, MA 01742

Russia to test huge rocket in central Asia

By Kenneth W. Gatliff
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London
A giant Russian rocket, larger than America's Saturn 5 moon rocket, is expected to be test launched this summer from the Tyuratam cosmodrome in central Asia.

Preparations, which have been under way since last year, have been watched by the U.S. Air Force "Big Bird" spy satellite.

The huge booster, known as the SLX-14, is being developed to send into orbit sections of a large multistage space station which will be put together by teams of cosmonauts.

The "secret" project, which the Soviets cannot hide from the prying eyes of space satellites, has been delayed more than five years by a series of mishaps.

In the summer of 1969 — the year that the Soviet Union launched the moon probe — the prototype caught fire and exploded on the launch pad while undergoing a fueling test. In

1971 and 1972 two more of the big test rockets failed in flight. None of these tests has been admitted by the Soviet authorities.

The project seemed to be on the verge of cancellation when the Kremlin ordered a drastic design review. The rocket's importance as a major launch vehicle to advance Soviet space ambitions in the 1980s ensured that development would continue.

As a result an enormous effort has been made to rescue the launch system, and the latest design review has focused on the system's reliability and more extensive ground testing.

Meanwhile, the mishap to the smaller SL-4 Soyuz launcher on April 8 must be causing some concern among Soviet space teams. During the launching the third stage malfunctioned and the flight had to be aborted. With it the Soviets were on the verge of losing their technology was reliable — especially before the crucial linkup between NASA's Apollo

spacecraft and a Soyuz capsule 140 miles above the earth in July.

Ironically, the rocket that went astray has had a very high success rate. It is the same type that will launch the Soyuz cosmonauts for the U.S.-Soviet docking exercise.

The Soviets would have wished to have had a pair of cosmonauts aboard the Salyut 4 space station with the American space team — including Thomas P. Stafford, Donald K. Slayton and Vance Brand — soon to visit the Tyuratam cosmodrome for the first time.

They also would like to have launched the big SLX-14 booster but may now be reluctant to take the risk in case of another major mishap.

It will be interesting to see if the NASA team at Tyuratam catches a glimpse of the booster either when flying in from Moscow or from the second launch of the SLX-14. The rocket is a Soyuz package which they are due to visit, but they may be able to see the giant rocket cradled by its 400-foot service tower.

Grocer Alex unmask Sverdlovsk wheeler-dealers

By Dev Maraski
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow
What goes on behind the counter in Soviet shops is largely a mystery — especially to the consumers, who complain about the lack of goods and poor service.

But the veil was lifted a little in an account of a grocery-store assistant manager's ordeal in Sverdlovsk, a city of 1 million people on the eastern side of the Urals. The assistant, Alexander Arisibashov, was fired after four years of service for not "fulfilling the plan."

Since then he has taken up the fight for

better Soviet stores, and a meticulous report on his difficulties in running the grocery store appeared recently in the daily Komsomolskaya Pravda.

As assistant manager of Grocery Store No. 2, Mr. Arisibashov was responsible for keeping goods in stock. He had come to the shop fully trained as a tradesman but soon found that the institute had not prepared him for the wheeling and dealing he encountered.

All shops in Soviet cities are supplied from a central store known in Russian as the "baza." In theory, all the tradesman has to do is to

send a requisition to the baza and pick up the supplies.

But in practice, it is not as simple. A whole system of handouts exists; if the system is not complied with, the supplies simply are not there.

Mr. Arisibashov writes: "I cannot pronounce the word 'baza' without trembling. How many people come here wanting to get high quality goods. But their desire is not enough. One has to give the loader a bottle of vodka; a clerk must be given a box of candies. And this is the minimum."

Banana scandal jolts Honduras

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Disclosure of a \$1.25 million bribe paid by the multinational foods concern United Brands Company to an as yet unnamed official of the Honduran Government is likely to cause new problems for private U.S. businesses operating in Latin America.

For Latin Americans the incident is a sharp reminder of an earlier era of United States economic domination — an era in which United Fruit Company, now part of United Brands, held sway in Central America. United Fruit is a major producer and supplier of bananas and other fruit.

Moreover, the incident raises serious questions about the viability of the government of Gen. Oswaldo Lopez Arellano in Honduras.

The disclosure came only a week after fellow officers ousted General Lopez from his post as head of the armed forces.

There was immediate speculation following

the ouster that General Lopez would find it hard to retain the presidency — a post he assumed in a military coup in December, 1972.

The bribe-payment revelations are bound to increase the pressure on the general, who is reported to be in seclusion.

There is nothing in the disclosures so far linking General Lopez to the bribe payment by United Brands. But the Securities and Exchange Commission in Washington, which disclosed the payment, is investigating the possibility that the payment was made to General Lopez.

United Brands has acknowledged the payment that was uncovered during a routine SEC investigation into the suicide of the company's president Eli M. Black last February.

The bribe was apparently paid to get high banana export taxes lowered. United Brands, in a statement, said that Mr. Black had authorized the payment, which went to a Swiss bank account of the unnamed Honduran official.

In the statement, the company said that the original understanding with the Honduran official called for an additional payment of \$1.25 million. It said that the payment would not be made.

Meanwhile, the company admitted it was looking into not only the Honduran payment, but also "certain other payments in countries outside the Western Hemisphere" totaling an estimated \$750,000 over the past five years.

The banana tax, which United Brands sought to have lowered, was imposed after a group of nations, primarily in Central America, organized the Union of Banana Exporting Countries early last year. They sought to impose a \$1 tax on every 40-pound box of bananas exported from member countries, which included Honduras, to offset the staggering rise in fuel costs.

United Brands, through its subsidiary United Fruit, actively opposed imposition of the tax in the countries where it operates.

Elections shore up Peronist image

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Argentina's battered Peronista leadership has been shored up by a solid victory in critical provincial balloting.

While the results of voting for gubernatorial and provincial legislative candidates in northern Misiones Province were not an overwhelming affirmation of Peronista policies, they were nevertheless the first good news in quite some time for Argentine President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron.

Moreover, the relative calm in which the voting took place this past weekend belied a variety of forecasts of election violence.

Argentine commentators are putting much stress on the calm that prevailed in the northern province, up next to the Paraguayan

border — noting the sharp contrast with the violence felt in many other parts of Argentina.

The voting gave Mrs. Peron's Frente Justicialista de Liberacion (FREJULI) 46 percent of the total, allowing it to win the governorship and half the 32 seats in the provincial assembly.

The Union Civica Radical, the nation's second major political grouping, polled 38 percent and won 13 assembly seats. This party, although opposed to many Peronista policies, has tended to support Mrs. Peron in the wake of her assumption of power last July following the passing of her husband, Juan Domingo Peron.

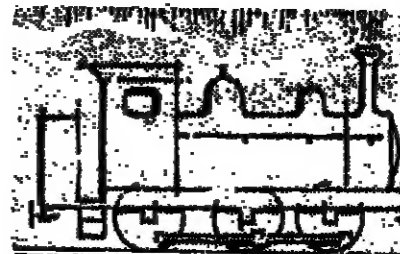
While there had been widespread forecasts of major electoral upsets in the Misiones voting, stemming from the candidacies of dissident Peronists, nothing of this sort took place. The dissident Peronists polled only 8

percent of the vote and won three seats in the provincial assembly.

Results in Misiones do not necessarily serve as a barometer for the rest of Argentina. Misiones is rather untypical of the southern nation. For example, 80 percent of the Argentine population lives in cities, while in Misiones more than half live in the countryside.

But the results do give Mrs. Peron a boost when she most needs it.

Mrs. Peron and her supporters can use the results as the first indication of electoral support for her government. Various cabinet ministers and others went to Misiones during the campaign to support FREJULI candidates and pre-election polls suggested these candidates would do well to get about 40 percent of the vote. Winning 46 percent, although not a majority, does indeed strengthen the Peronista image.



Leeds & Sheffield ENGLAND

Bristol England

MEGS

For your Freshly Baked Bread
Cakes • Puddings • Pastries • Savories

QUALITY UNCHANGED
ORDERS TAKEN

35 North View Bristol 6. Waterloo St., Clifton 8.
England

CLIFTON FURNISHING

For the best and most modern in
CARPETS & FLOOR COVERINGS
CURTAINS & SOFT FURNISHINGS
LAMP SHADES & PENDANTS
OCCASIONAL FURNITURE
FURNISHING ACCESSORIES

Anywhere within 50 miles radius

MAKING & FITTING FACILITIES

SHOWROOMS:
96c WHITELADIES ROAD, CLIFTON
BRISTOL 8. Tel: 38351

BRISTOL
WIRELESS
LTD

Make that
major purchase
at the store
you can trust
for quality,
service,
and value

60 QUEENS ROAD
BRISTOL BS8 1HE ENGLAND (AND BRANCHES) TEL: 20304

D.J. WEBBER

Watchmaker and Jeweller

7 North View, Westbury Park, England

Choose a gift with personal service from
our wide selection of:

Dress Rings, Jewellery, Silver Plate
and many other items.

Also stockists of Cartina, Avia,
Roamer watches and Excalibur Jewellery.

HIGH-CLASS CONFECTIONERY,
BIRTHDAY — ANNIVERSARY CARDS, ETC.

Betty's

TELEPHONE 36368
5 NORTH VIEW, WESTBURY PARK, BRISTOL 6, ENGLAND

Wildings & Garlick

MEN'S OUTFITTERS

For generations
fathers and sons
have come to us
and quality

11a Whiteladies Road
and BRANCHES

HAROLD
HOCKEY
GIFTS
STATIONERY

TOP OF BLACKBOY HILL

126 Coldharbour Road
Redland, Bristol 6
Telephone 40251

160 Henleaze Road
Henleaze, Bristol
Telephone 40251

A Wide Selection of
New Spring Fashion at
DORIS COX BOUTIQUE

9, 10, 11, 12
Open all day Saturday

ad-watcher

"HOMELAND"

6 DIB Lane, Leeds 8.
(Oakwood Lane end)

DRAPERY
CHILDREN'S WEAR
WOOLS
HABERDASHERY
TOYS
A FINE SELECTION
OF
EASTER GIFTS

Dorcas R. Eyre
Proprietress

HAPPINESS BLOOMS
WHEN YOU SEND FLOWERS

ADDISON'S
Florists.

19 Otley Road, Headingley
Leeds LS6 3AA
Tel. 752618 Telex 557559

CONSTRUCTION
LUKE
ENGINEERS

R. J. Luke
LTD.

STRUCTURAL
STEEL WORK
CONVEYOR & SPIRAL
CHUTES

L.S.O. "CONTIN" & "CONTANK"
CONTAINERS

Oxcroft Works, Clowne,
near
Chesterfield, Derbyshire
Tel. Clowne 810324

Get more mileage
with a tune-up

RHODES
& MIRFIN
BUSLINGTHORPE
GARAGE

MEANWOOD ROAD
LEEDS LS7 2HZ
Tel. 624849

Sanderson

furnishing fabrics
COMPREHENSIVE STOCKS OF
PRINTED COTTON and LINEN UNION
at REALISTIC PRICES

Dawson & Co., Ltd.

313, Roundhay Road, Leeds LS8 4HT. Tel. 624145.
(Opposite Clock Cinema) 623579.

SPRING
into

pace
with

Danish and
Scandinavian
DRESSES

287 Ecclesall Rd.
Sheffield S11 8NX
Telephone 664113

Ponsford's
Ltd.

FURNITURE • BEDDING
CARPETS

Sheffield's Main Stockist
of distinctive ERCOL

Specialists in famous
G Plan Furnishings

579-601 London Road
Heeley, Sheffield S2 4HS
Tel. 50075

BRADLEY'S
MUSIC
FIRST CHOICE
In
RECORDS
and
CASSETTES

60 Fargate
Sheffield Tel. 26113
44 Chapel Walk
Sheffield Tel. 25741
101 Pleasant Street
Sheffield Tel. 77545

CARPET CLEANING!

comprehensive services including
taking up, fitting,
alterations and dyeing
also

Carpet and
3 piece Suite Cleaning
IN YOUR HOME
FRANKLINS

(0742) 688181 (8 lines)
Head Office and Works
116/120 Onslow Road

Bed Showrooms:
114 Ecclesall Road
Sheffield

Associated with
North of England Carpet Cleaning Co.
14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

SHEFFIELD
FASHIONS

You are cordially invited to inspect our sparkling range
of fashions including evening gowns, day and afternoon
dresses, trouser suits, etc. And of course, our fine range
of furs to complete your spring outfit.

JOSEPH FOX
FURRIER

FOX HOUSE, ROCKINGHAM GATE,
THE MOOR, SHEFFIELD

STAINBECK
PHARMACY

Cosmetics and
Toiletries
PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES
DEVELOPING & PRINTING

Leeds LS7 2LR
Tel.: Leeds 882983

BABY
REQUISITES

"EVER READY"
TRANSISTOR BATTERIES
Holiday Requirements

DOUGLAS
EVERITT
F.I.B.D.

Interior Decorator
for
High Class
Decorative Work

36 DOBROVITZ RD.
PHONE 361825
SHEFFIELD S7 2LR

A. E.
HALL

Plumber, Glazier, Gas Fitter
Sanitary and
Hot Water Engineers
Property Repairs
Bathrooms and
Glass Wall Tiling a specialty

THE HALLMARK
OF QUALITY

30 Southbourne Road
Sheffield 6 Telephone 308824
ENGLAND

H. HILEY

35 & 37 Ashby Road,
Marsfield, Leeds 3
Tel. 434435

For Modern Furniture, Carpets, Etc.

BE A
MONITOR AD-WATCHER

SHOP Monitor advertisers

Africa

France and Algeria 'condemned' to cooperate

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Paris — "Geography and history condemn France and Algeria to cooperate," says President Boumedienne of Algeria. Also, "Relations between France and Algeria can be good, or they can be bad. They can never be ordinary."

As if to test the truth of both statements, President Giscard d'Estaing has paid a three-day visit to Algeria — the first visit by a French head of state since the North African country won independence from France in 1962 after a searing eight-year guerrilla war.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's trip was a delicate exercise in personal diplomacy. Both President Charles de Gaulle and Georges Pompidou, although invited in their time, found it politic not to accept.

For General de Gaulle, the trauma of the war years was too fresh in the minds of French voters. For Mr. Pompidou, Franco-Algerian relations were soured anew by nationalization of France's share in the Algerian oil industry.

Yet it was General de Gaulle who characterized Algeria as "the door of the third world." The country, whose intellectual elite retains its cultural links with France, leads efforts to coordinate third world policies aimed at getting higher prices for raw-material exports and more generous aid commitments from rich industrialized countries.

At the recent energy conference in Paris, the Algerians skillfully asserted this leadership and pursued with dogged determination their effort to bring about a larger conference later this year in which raw materials rather than oil alone will be the principal topic.

Algeria had a \$4 billion income from oil exports last year. But repeated, costly attempts to develop new fields in the Sahara have not so far yielded fruit. It is expected that oil production, which stood at around 60 million tons last year, will not substantially increase and that reserves will be exhausted by 1985, when the country expects to have a population of 30 million.

President Boumedienne, therefore, is in a hurry to industrialize. Unlike Libya or Saudi Arabia, which have oil to spare, the Algerians want the highest possible price for their oil,



Little girl of the future and women of the past in Algiers

and they want to use the income as effectively as possible while it lasts.

But according to French sources, doctrinaire socialism and lack of sufficient attention to agriculture are causing the classic dilemma of many Eastern lands: bureaucratic bottlenecks hamper industrial development, while burgeoning population forces the government to raise food imports.

The knottiest problem in relations between the two countries is human. When Algeria became independent, nearly one-million French citizens resident in the country took refuge in metropolitan France. Most of these have managed to establish new homes and businesses, but their bitterness remains both toward the Algerians and toward the French Government they feel deserted them.

Meanwhile, Algerians form the largest racial minority in France — 650,000 out of a total immigrant population of four million. Most of these Algerians have settled in ghettos

in Paris and southern French cities. Their housing conditions are frequently lamentable, and the bitterness of the former French settlers often erupts against them in ugly racial incidents.

Currently, France is allowing no new Algerian migration, and Algeria itself has banned further emigration, saying that sufficient job opportunities are opening up at home.

In terms of personality, there is little in common between the relaxed, informal manner of the French President and the ascetic Cairo-trained Islamic ruler of Algeria. But on both sides, there is a determination to turn a new page in Franco-Algerian relations.

Despite the very different political and economic paths chosen by the two countries, the strands of history, culture, and commerce that tie them together across the Mediterranean are so thickly interwoven that both governments recognize no choice but to cooperate.

Black-white power play in Africa

Zambia, South Africa ally to prevent Rhodesia race war

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

The biggest and most dramatic power play affecting relations between blacks and whites in Southern Africa is under way.

Its outcome will decide:

- Whether white-run Rhodesia will soon pass to black majority rule.
- Whether South African-run South-West Africa (Namibia) will soon be freed by South Africa to go its own way.
- Future relations, at least short-term, between white-run South Africa and the rest of black Africa.
- The course of black-white relations within South Africa itself.

At the very core of the present deliberations is the status of Rhodesia, where till now the white minority — led by Prime Minister Ian Smith — has had a monopoly of political and economic power over the black majority. (In Rhodesia's population of some 6 million, blacks outnumber whites by about 25 to 1.)

Since the end of last year, Rhodesia's neighbors to north and south — black-run Zambia and white-run South Africa, respectively — have perceived a common interest in preventing race war in Rhodesia. The one thing they want to avoid is being sucked into any such war, Zambia on the side of Rhodesia's blacks and South Africa on the side of Rhodesia's whites.

To head off any such possibility, Zambian President Kaunda and South African Prime Minister Vorster, unlikely collaborators on most issues, have been separately putting pressure on Rhodesia's blacks and Rhodesia's whites to negotiate a new constitution that would, in effect, open the door of black majority rule. Both Mr. Kaunda and Mr. Vorster perceive that this may be the only way to head off race war in Rhodesia.

Since Mr. Smith and the Rhodesian white minority are being asked to give up in any settlement the privileges they now enjoy, Mr. Vorster has presumably had to do more arm-twisting than has Mr. Kaunda.

The latest bit of arm-twisting resulted in Smith releasing the Rev. Ndabingi Sithole (leader of the most radical African group in Rhodesia), from detention so that he could attend the recent African foreign ministers' meeting in Tanzania.

The understanding was that he would voluntarily return to Rhodesia after the conference. But he has not done so. At last reports he had remained in Tanzania rather than face possible reincarceration.

To match Mr. Smith's parole to Mr. Sithole, and to give Mr. Sithole a plausible background for his release, Mr. Sithole, President Kaunda of Zambia arrested in his capital Lusaka, virtually the entire guerrilla leadership within Mr. Sithole's organization. They remain in detention in Lusaka. This makes more difficult any intensification of black guerrilla activity against white Rhodesians.

Some African foreign ministers gathered at the Organization of African Unity meeting in Dar es Salaam say Mr. Kaunda may have gone too far; but he apparently has the backing of such moderates as President Nyerere of Tanzania, President Mobutu of Zaire, and the new African leadership in Mozambique.

Mr. Vorster is trying to make things easier for the moderates by offering concessions of his own designed to appease African nationalist sentiment generally. The Zambian Foreign Minister has told the Dar es Salaam meeting that Mr. Vorster: (1) has promised to withdraw from Rhodesia by the end of May all South African security personnel hitherto helping Mr. Smith; (2) accepts African majority rule in Rhodesia; and (3) has agreed in principle to the independence of Namibia.

Ford plans to walk hand-almost-in-hand with Congress

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington — President Ford wants to shape a whole new working relationship with Congress in making foreign policy.

The relationship — mentioned in his televised April 10 address to Congress but overshadowed by the headlines given to his aid requests for South Vietnam — would go like this, sources disclose:

The President wants to make sure that neither he nor any future president can use hidden, indirect, or even devious means to pull the United States into a war overseas. He promises close, candid, day-to-day consultations with Congress in making policy and considering agreements with other nations.

At the same time, Mr. Ford wants from Congress the flexibility he feels he needs to be effective in leading the nation in foreign policy.

This kind of close-working arrangement, with Congress being brought into the policy process and, at the same time, taking much more responsibility for decisions, is what the President means when he says there should be one foreign policy for the U.S.

To make his point clear, Mr. Ford intends to restate this thesis very soon, perhaps in his address to the American Society of Newspaper Editors this week in Washington. However, it may come a little later.

When the President began to put his April 10 speech together some time back, he and his advisers were entirely occupied with this concept of what they see as a new kind of presidential-initiated bipartisanship.

But by the time Mr. Ford went to California, the Southeast Asia theme was beginning to intrude on this original thesis.

By the time the President was ready to deliver the speech on Thursday, it had become clear to Mr. Ford and his advisers that they really had two speeches on their hands.

What to do? A debate ensued. One view presented to the President was that he should make two speeches, the first on Southeast Asia, the second, on his new foreign-policy ideas.

The President was told that if he put the two together, particularly as the Southeast Asia theme began to really dominate the text, that his foreign-policy concepts would be overlooked.

However, Mr. Ford decided to go ahead — taking his chances. Now he intends to re-emphasize what he and his advisers see as a whole new course for America in foreign affairs.

When the President asks for more "flexibility" from Congress, his intentions remain a little unclear.

Specifically, however, he wants authority from Congress for using military vehicles and

personnel to evacuate foreign nationals — if that becomes necessary in Southeast Asia.

But more than anything, a top aide explains, the President wants to feel that he no longer is being handcuffed by Congress in his dealings with foreign nations — that there is, indeed, a new presidential-congressional partnership of trust and cooperation as the two, together, move forward to achieve peace.

In some instances, this aide says, the President will want the Congress to provide clarification of how it views presidential authority in this whole foreign-policy field.

The President feels that since Franklin D. Roosevelt the executive has been taking important initiatives, without congressional approval, that have helped bring about global entanglements.

The President also underscores those presidential initiatives which have seemed relatively small at first — like the 1964 Tonkin Gulf resolution — and which have been used as authority for much larger involvement.

These details, he feels, should come, at least in large part, from Congress itself. He thinks that these would naturally be forthcoming from a Congress grateful for this unprecedented opportunity to participate in the shaping of the nation's foreign policy.

Vandalism in schools

By Robert P. Hey
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington — A U.S. Senate study that paints a grim nationwide picture of school violence and vandalism has brought forth a recommended two-track approach to prevention:

1. Provide more security guards and use better security technology to make school buildings safer for students and teachers, and less prone to vandalism.

2. Devise alternate educational programs for students bored with conventional education or unable to cope with it. The idea is to prevent the frustration and boredom in which students sometimes turn to violence and vandalism, specialists say.

Educators say any child's interest can be captured and held by a skillfully administered educational program geared to his interests, needs, and grade level — provided the child is not handicapped emotionally, mentally, or by special learning disabilities.

These proposals, contained in a Senate bill, are prompted by the study, and sponsored by Indiana's Democratic Sen. Birch Bayh, who is chairman of the Senate Juvenile Delinquency subcommittee for which the study was made.

The Bayh proposal would authorize "such

funds as may be necessary" from the federal budget to school districts to cope with violence and vandalism in their schools. Thus it runs counter to President Ford's announced determination not to approve additional spending programs this year in order not to add to the mounting federal debt. It is not expected to become law this year.

In any case, hearings on the bill and the underlying study will open in the subcommittee in mid-April. Subcommittee members and the American public will hear that the study, conducted in 757 public school districts over three years, estimates school vandalism cost the United States \$500 million nationwide during that time.

In the school districts followed, the study also found:

- 70,000 physical assaults against teachers and administrators.
 - Several hundred thousand assaults on students.
 - Over 100 students murdered.
 - In north-central states, students' use of alcohol and other drugs rose 97 percent between 1970 and 1973.
 - In the south, assaults on students rose 316 percent during the same three years.
- School districts studied include both urban and rural areas.

Zaire: Revolution within a revolution

By a special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Kinshasa, Zaire — Shock waves from the "revolution within a revolution" announced by Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko early this year are still reverberating through the land. Mobutu's new political orientation will be felt into effect remains uncertain, as does the future political orientation of Zaire.

The measures were announced soon after President Mobutu had returned from visits to China and North Korea. In a speech explaining the decisions, General Mobutu denounced "rumor-mongers" and asked his 100,000-strong audience if his visits to the Asian Communist countries made him a communist. The crowd roared a categorical "no" in reply.

The President went on: "We continue to defend ourselves of a Western system. We will give our country a new orientation, strictly respecting our authenticity, an orientation which will be unique."

Quite what that orientation will be is not clear.

The new measures provide for drastic state intervention in agriculture, and for Zairianization of "all the larger means of production and

distribution" including those in the hands of Zairians.

The influential weekly Jeune Afrique commented: "With the massive intervention of the state, will the present vigorous free-enterprise system not be set back? In that case, the economic and social development of Zaire will have an even stronger significance."

General Mobutu admitted in his speech that previous priorities for agriculture had not been effective.

He announced plans for agricultural cooperatives, national brigades of farm help, and the purchase and sale of all agricultural production by the state. All these steps are designed to make Zaire self-sufficient in food stuffs.

Referring to the case of five women caught selling forbidden imported soft drinks, he said there would be no more sugar imported after 1977. Deploring the 36 percent of Zaire's foreign exchange expenditures going to meat, he proposed steps for increased meat production and urged citizens to cut their consumption.

General Mobutu set 1980 as the target date for getting all Zaire's children into school.

He said that henceforth no Zairian children could attend consular schools in the country

or primary or secondary schools abroad (a ruling that affects his own children). This followed an earlier decision nationalizing all mission schools.

He ordered the Army to join in the production system by using its engineering corps, its medical corps, and other support units. (Kilima, the leading daily, published a full-page description of how the Chinese Army helps in agriculture.)

The President criticized officials of the government and the People's Revolutionary Movement (PRM)—Zaire's single party—who combined national responsibilities with private gain. He asked Zairians to return to the state all property received by them as a result of the November, 1973, Zairianization of foreign enterprises as well as property acquired before those measures. Agricultural enterprises and land were exempted.

The President also announced a massive building program for new housing, hospitals, dispensaries, and schools.

In Kinshasa the political bureau of the PRM and its newly formed eight-man executive council are wrestling with ways of putting into effect the draconian and expensive programs handed over by the President.

United States

DERBY ENGLAND

You Will Enjoy a Visit to
PORTERS' NEW GARDEN SHOP
AT 49/50 MAIN CENTRE LONDON RD.
DERBY
ALSO AT PEAR TREE RD.



GARDEN SEEDS

By Unwins - Sharps
Thompson & Morgan

SCOTCH POTATO, AA

SEED POTATOES

LAWN GRASS MIXTURES

for Every Purpose

Fertilisers - Putting

Mulch - Garden

Tools & Greenhouses, etc.

pickwick gallery

The Pickwick Gallery is a centre for the sale of all paintings, watercolours, reproductions, prints, linocut, signed prints and sculptures, and will also be used for occasional special exhibitions. Call us at the gallery for details of exhibition facilities and current or future exhibitions.

The Gallery is situated at: 11, St. James Street, London SW1A 1LH. Tel: 01-930 4720.

Under the same management: Interiors of Queen Street and Thornhill's Interior Design and Furnishings of Marking Street.

DERBY HANDY CRAFTS LTD.
74 Osmaston Road
The Spot
Tel: Derby 45803

Everything for the Home Handyman

Timber, Chipboard, Tools, Mouldings, Handboard, Stoneplank, Louvre Shutters & Doors, Double Glazing, Elm & Jew Furniture, Plywood, Plastic Laminates, Sliding & Folding Door, Bars.

9 a.m. - 5.30 p.m. MON, TUES, FRI, SAT
9 a.m. - 1 p.m. WED

CLULOWS BOOKSELLERS OF DERBY
Personal and Postal Enquiries Welcome
For Our Main Agencies
H.M.S.O. Books, White Papers, etc.
B.B.C. Publications
Ordnance Survey Maps & Plans
10-12 IRONGATE, DERBY
Tel. (0332) 44798 & 364037

Selected WEDDING PRESENTS
Portcullion Pottery
Dartington Glass
Lamp Shades
Costume Jewellery
Mirrors - Pictures
Chess Sets

William Haslam Ltd.
22 Irongate (opposite Cathedral) Derby
Tel. 40109

RENDERS FOR FINE FABRICS
FOR DRESSES, COATS AND FURNISHINGS

EAST STREET DERBY 44858
Also at 172-3 Friargate, Preston
6-24 High Wycombe, Tel.

Barnard Smith
(DECORATORS) LTD.

CAR RENTALS IN BRITAIN
seasonal weekly rates
from U.S. \$55.00 winter
U.S. \$65.50 summer

Delivery to meet arrivals at all major U.K. airports at seasonal rates from \$55.00 weekly inclusive VAT and unlimited free mileage. Choice of saloons (sedans), estate cars (station wagons), motorised coaches (campers) and minibuses. Automatics available. Special tariff for conveyance. Write for quotation adding approximate date of hire and delivery/returning address required.

Repairs by email from:
CARS, P.O. Box No. 38
Cobham, Surrey
England KT11 3BT.

PAINTING and DECORATING CONTRACTORS
19 GREENHILL GARDENS
LEEDS LS12 4HE
Tel: 637763

SHOP
Monitor advertisers

United States

Slump feeds the hungry of the world

By John Dillin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Atlanta
Worldwide recession apparently is responsible for saving millions of lives this year in southern Asia.

So says Dr. Norman Borlaug, Nobel Prize-winning authority who has studied world food problems for 30 years.

With less money to spend, people in the West ate less meat, Dr. Borlaug says. When less meat was sold, fewer cattle were fattened with corn and wheat. That made more grain available to India, Bangladesh, and other hungry nations — and it saved millions of lives, he says.

Dr. Borlaug was in Atlanta for the Albert Schweitzer Centenary Symposium. In a wide-ranging interview, he noted that "sad as it is for the livestock producers, the collapse of beef sales is the only thing" that has saved off famine in Asia.

This situation, however, is only temporary — a brief breathing spell before some nations could be faced with "real disaster," he warns.

Despite lower cattle production, world grain reserves have continued to slide to an estimated 88 million tons, or a 23-day supply. That is the lowest level on record.

If livestock production climbs again, Asia could be staggered by critical food shortages in a short time.

"We're still on the brink," he says. Obviously, the immediate need is to increase food production, which means getting higher yields, producing more fertilizer, using better agricultural procedures, he notes.

Concurrently, something must be done about population growth, now running about 78 million a year worldwide.

But there also are other steps that can be taken:

• On an international scale, a world food bank is essential, he says. Every nation should have drawing rights, and each should contribute to the cost.

However, Dr. Borlaug says that bank also should become a useful "club" to force action on the "population monster." Any nation refusing to take effective action on population growth should be denied access to the food bank.

On the national level, the U.S., Canada, Australia, and Western Europe should step up educational efforts to acquaint their urban populations about agricultural problems.

Individuals and families can take action, too — by educating themselves about the food



Borlaug — recession saves lives

situation, and by being careful not to waste food.

It is the population problem that worries Dr. Borlaug most in the long term. Continued growth threatens world stability, he says.

"Food is important to social stability. If we're going to have international peace, we can't build it on empty bellies."

Serious problems can be found in Africa, Asia, Latin America — and as close to the United States as Mexico. The Mexican population has zoomed from 18 million in 1945 to 88 million today. With that kind of growth, Mexico could experience empty food baskets before the end of the century, he says.

Dr. Borlaug also suggests the United States should clamp down on immigration, especially illegal immigration, which is adding millions to the population.

"Otherwise," he says, "how can you bring pressure to bear? You're letting steam out of the world barrel into our own backwash — one has to be realistic."

Wallace is put to the test

By John Dillin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Atlanta
Early skirmishing in the 1976 U.S. presidential race is testing the political clout of Gov. George C. Wallace in four key primary states.

Efforts are under way in North Carolina and other Wallace strongholds to abolish or alter primaries where the governor has done

Mr. Wallace is taking the threat seriously. He appeared before a committee of the North Carolina Senate this week to plead in favor of keeping the state's primary, which he won handily in 1972.

The bill to abolish the North Carolina primary passed easily in the State House and has a good chance in the Senate, according to sources in the legislature.

Similar moves are reported in Michigan, Tennessee, and Maryland — all Wallace strong areas in previous years.

The anti-Wallace efforts, if that is what they are, reflect growing concern about the Governor's potential in 1976, in the view of some political analysts.

Mr. Wallace leads the entire field of potential Democratic candidates for the pres-

idential nomination, according to the latest Gallup polls.

While disturbed about primary developments, the Wallace camp points out that other states, including Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, and possibly Mississippi are moving toward their first presidential primaries, which should improve prospects for the Governor.

Alton Dauphin, finance director for the

Wallace campaign, says the effort in North Carolina is an attempt to "go away with the people's right to vote for those they choose."

In North Carolina, the primary system would be replaced by a convention system such as existed prior to 1972.

In Maryland, the General Assembly has passed and sent to the Governor a bill that would make the primary non-binding. Mr. Wallace, or any other candidate who won the primary would not be assured of any votes at the national convention.

North Carolina Sen. McNeill Smith, whose committee will hear Gov. Wallace this week, says the effort to abolish the primary comes in part because of unhappiness with 1972 results there.

Presidential candidate Jimmy Carter of Georgia also has spoken in favor of retaining the primary.

Attica trial stands trial

By George Moneyhun
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
For the first time in four years, former Attica prison inmate Frank Smith says he has something to smile about.

New charges of high-level cover-up surrounding New York State's investigation of the 1971 Attica prison revolt have given "Big Black" — as he likes to be called — new hope that he and the 80 other former Attica inmates being tried in connection with the revolt might still succeed in getting what they want most — total amnesty.

"Everything we've been saying since 1971 is finally coming out," the former inmate said in a telephone interview from Buffalo, where he faces murder and kidnapping charges that could result in 40 consecutive terms of life imprisonment.

"We're not interested in seeing any [police] officers indicted," he said, "we want amnesty for everybody — all 1,600 people that were involved."

Ever since a state police assault force invaded Attica prison in September, 1971, and brought to a bloody climax a four-day prison rebellion that ended in 43 fatalities and 80 injuries, state officials have been criticized for exhibiting a double standard of justice.

There have been recurring complaints that no member of the police force was indicted by the special grand jury that was impaneled shortly after the uprising, despite reported eyewitness accounts of crimes committed by the invading police.

These charges have gained new credence with the disclosure that the former assistant chief to the special Attica prosecutor resigned after accusing the head of the prosecution team, Anthony Simonetti, of "consciously keeping evidence from reaching the jury" about police actions during the uprising.

The assistant prosecutor, Malcolm H. Bell, in a report to New York Gov. Hugh L. Carey reportedly said he had been blocked from obtaining audio tapes and film of the prison

assault needed to back up allegations of police misconduct.

Two other members of the Attica prosecution team have resigned in recent months because of their disagreement with the handling of the investigations.

Governor Carey and State Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz have decided to appoint a new special deputy attorney general to conduct a probe of the Attica cover-up charges. Mr. Bell has indicated there is substantial evidence to bring murder indictments against some state police.

Meanwhile, civil-rights lawyer William M. Kunstler, who represented two former Attica inmates convicted last week of murder and assault during the rebellion, said a staff member on his defense team has admitted she was an FBI informer. The lawyer says he will seek to have the convictions thrown out.

Chief prosecutor Simonetti has denied vigorously any cover-up, calling the Bell charges "entirely false and wholly misleading." Mr. Bell first made his complaints in a letter of resignation which he submitted to State Attorney General Lefkowitz on Dec. 11. In his letter, Mr. Bell said the investigation of possible crimes by law-enforcement officers "lacks integrity" and was being "aborted" by the chief prosecutor.

Governor Carey has asked Mr. Simonetti to prepare a report in response to the cover-up charges.

A state Supreme Court justice has refused to dismiss charges against one of the former Attica inmates who had asked that murder charges against him be dropped on the grounds of "selective enforcement" of the law.

Defense lawyers, nevertheless, were encouraged at week's end that the new cover-up charges would improve the former inmates' chances.

About half of the 81 defendants have been released from prison; six have pleaded guilty to less serious charges; and two were found guilty last week, one of murder and one of attempted second-degree assault.

Far-right pressure on schools

By David Winder
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles
The John Birch Society is arousing fresh attention with increased influence in U.S. classrooms, according to educators.

The National Education Association (NEA), and Group Research, the Washington-based organization that watches the far right, sees the hand of the John Birch Society in mounting ultra-rightist pressures on school boards, chalking up victories along the way.

The John Birch Society also is closely identified with a new coalition of anti-busing and anti-"dirty" textbook groups that joined forces last month in Washington D.C., under the banner of the "populist Forum."

One example of the society's influence: the recent community uproar in Kanawha County, West Virginia, where local coal miners went on strike to protest certain textbooks they considered immoral.

Although the local school board was originally identified with the anti-busing group, the curriculum committee pressures eventually forced the board to make certain of the books available only in the school library — and then only with parental permission.

Mike Bell, director of public information at Kanawha County public schools, says: "The American Opinion (John Birch Society) book-

... printed a lot of material used by the anti-book people, and in some instances it was identified by the printers and in some cases fully affiliated with the John Birch Society. Very definitely I feel they were part of it."

Other groups closely identified with the society in similar struggles are Leadership Action in Richmond, Virginia; Awareness League in Houston, Texas; LITE (Let's Improve Virginia's Education) in Arizona; and Concerned Citizens Group in McKeesport, Pennsylvania.

Arizona, Wisconsin, West Virginia, and Georgia are mentioned as states where local

school boards, under pressure from similar right-wing groups, have abandoned certain textbooks or held to a more restrictive curriculum rather than arouse community controversy.

Wesley McCune of Group Research regards the "formalization of anti-busing and dirty books issues with George Wallace hovering over the entire thing" as "quite significant." Among the participants: Wallace consultant Eli Howell; Dr. Max Rafferty, former Superintendent of Public Instruction in California; the Boston anti-busing group ROAR (Restore Our Alienated Rights); and some of the local book protesters from Kanawha County.

Says William Haubner of the NEA in Washington, D.C.: "There is increasing activity on the part of right-wing organizations which we readily identify as the John Birch Society. They do have an influence on education and we think it is a bad influence."

Mr. Haubner, who also chaired a three-day hearing on the controversial question of school textbooks in Kanawha County, said he had objections to right-wing or left-wing educational pressures, but that he did object to current right-wing tactics, which he called "distortion," lying, and resorting to fanaticism.

One instance he cited was reference to explicit sexual material which the NEA says was never in the curriculum. The result, according to Mr. Haubner, is that "unwary parents immediately overreact and say: 'We can't have that.'"

But John McManus, Birch Society public relations director at its headquarters in Belmont, Mass., says that when the society attacks, it is not without justification.

Referring to the West Virginia case, Mr. McManus said various texts were "actually loaded with obscenity, and blasphemous hatred of white people, and inducement to experiment with narcotics, downgrading of patriotism and the glorification of immorality."

Lyrics and unwed teen mothers

By David T. Cook
Business-financial correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
A campaign has begun to clean up the lyrics of popular songs that glorify childbearing outside a formal family setting to a largely teen-age audience.

More responsible rock record lyrics could play a part in solving the rapidly rising number of unmarried teen-age mothers, some population experts say.

The Population Institute, a New York City-based organization supplying information on population matters, recently started a three-year project to "raise the consciousness of the record industry," says Norman Fleishman, West Coast director of the institute.

The institute recently began meeting with performers and recording industry executives to "encourage them to think about what they are saying" to an impressionable audience, Mr. Fleishman says.

The Population Institute admits that it has no statistical evidence linking any one song to

the sharp increase in the number of U.S. teen-agers having pregnancies outside wedlock.

But population and food supply expert Lester Brown notes that the "generalized media phenomenon" of glorifying irresponsible childbearing has a definite, if imprecisely measurable, impact on population trends in the U.S.

Less immoral records are not the whole answer to the problem of rising teen-age births outside marriage, cautions Robin Elliott, information director for the Planned Parenthood Federation of America.

"Major causes" of the rising rate of youthful unmarried mothers include a lack of available contraceptive services and a lack of educational programs, Mr. Elliott says. A less well-defined but recognized cause of the illegitimacy problem is "motivational factors," he says, where media messages have some impact. But these factors are the "least understood" causal factors behind teen-age pregnancy, Mr. Elliott cautions.

The Population Institute cites a variety of recent records that by dint of repeated play on

popular radio stations could have substantial effect on the way young people view childbearing outside wedlock.

Officials of the Population Institute recently facetiously suggested that an "award" be given to the Paul Anka song, "Having My Baby."

According to Mr. Fleishman, "That song encouraged hundreds and hundreds of thousands of young girls" to consider childbearing outside marriage. A more recent Anka song, "I Don't Like To Sleep Alone," is another tune not high on the Population Institute's charts.

Whatever the precise impact of particular songs, there is no doubt that the number of unwed teen-age mothers is growing rapidly in the United States. In 1973 (the latest year for which figures are available), 339 of every 1,000 teen-age mothers were unmarried. The comparable figure for older women is 76 unmarried mothers per 1,000 births.

Illegitimate teen-age births among teen-agers have increased 50 percent between 1963 and 1973 while the rate among non-teens dropped 30 percent, according to Dr. Arthur Campbell of the National Institutes of Health.

JOHANNESBURG South Africa

PRETORIA THE REEF

ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE!
CREATERMANS
JOHANNESBURG PORT ELIZABETH ROSEBANK PRETORIA SPRINGS
CLAREMONT (CAPE) PAROW (CAPE)

BAG SOME GREAT BARGAINS AT
the GRAY, SMITH SHOPS
FATTIS HILL FISHERIES DUNKELD STORES and SUPEREX SUPERMARKETS in JOHANNESBURG and along the REEF

John Orr's OF ELOFF STREET 28 1172
rendezvous for top notch autumn and winter fashion

Join the clever girls... shop at **abo** shoe stores throughout South Africa and **manne brothers** in the Cape

Rand Hatters
for Men's Clothes since 1899
Commissioner and Loveday Sts. Johannesburg, South Africa

Stan's FOTOSOUND
For all your HI-FI, PHOTOGRAPHIC & CALCULATOR Equipment at GUARANTEED LOWEST PRICES
219 President St., President Arcade 51-4860 Germiston 51-2887

JOHN WEINBERG
"The Greatest Name in Hardware"
PARTHENON
Stockists of **P** PAINT-VEY
President St., Germiston — 51-6966
Everything for the Builder, Plumber and Painter

J. Rutherford Moulding Company (Pty.) Ltd.
A. Norminton (Proprietor)
WOOD MACHINING — MOULDINGS — BEADS — PICTURE FRAME MOULDINGS — ARTISTS STRETCHERS
DIYERY MACHINES TO ORDER
P.O. Box 28263, Kensington, 2101
Telephone: 530-3852
Works: 134 Side Road, West Tynesdale

Bond & Manson (PTY. LTD.)
Printers
The House of Personalized Service
83 JASPER ROAD, ROBERTHAM, JOHANNESBURG
TEL. 538-8007 / P.O. Box 82862, SOUTHDAL 2138 TVL

HERMERS OF ROSEBANK
welcomes you for your Gentle Outfitting at their NEW Branch "The FIB" Oxford Road, Rosebank. Phone 42-5535. And for Gentle & Juvenile clothing at their Lower Rosebank Branch, off Keyes & Tyrwhitt Avenues. Phone 47-3391.

KEEP IN STEP with Autumn Fashion from **ROSEBANK SHOE STORE**
THE FAMILY SHOE STORE
Antrim Court, 5 Tyrwhitt Avenue, Lower Rosebank. Tel. 42-1776

BE A MONITOR AD-WATCHER

hermers
make shopping easier

★ Hanoi ponders the best way to take Saigon

From page 1

On the other hand, Western logic would suggest certain advantages for the North Vietnamese in opting for the political route to win control of Saigon. Such a route would probably: (1) be more acceptable to North Vietnam's major allies; (2) look better in the international arena; (3) make things easier in the internal politics of North Vietnam; and (4) lessen the difficulty of getting things back to normal in Saigon if the struggle ended in North Vietnam's favor.

Western logic, however, does not necessarily operate in North Vietnam. Yet if the North Vietnamese should choose the political rather than the military road, they have a much broader spectrum of possible tactics. In any case, President Thieu blocks their path for the moment. Last month's bungled strategic withdrawal seemed for a while to be about to precipitate his downfall. But he is still there and swears in a new Cabinet Monday under a new Prime Minister, Nguyen Ba Can. Mr. Thieu described it as "not a Cabinet of surrender to the Communists."

Provided the military situation now holds, President Thieu is probably safe as long as he continues to enjoy the support of the military directorate which first installed him (in tandem with Air Vice-Marshal Nguyen Cao

Ky) in 1965 to end the instability of governments in the wake of the assassination two years earlier of President Ngo Dinh Diem.

Personal incompatibility makes cooperation between Marshal Ky and President Thieu impossible today, but once they seemed a good team. Marshal Ky was and is (in Vietnamese eyes) the charismatic patriot but poor administrator. President Thieu the good administrator and manager without charisma.

Marshal Ky stepped forward offering his charisma last month when President Thieu's strategic withdrawal became a rout. But now that Mr. Thieu has survived the rout the military directorate has apparently decided that what is needed is still a manager.

Soviet Union to start making chewing gum

By Reuter

Moscow
Soviet schoolboys pestering Western tourists for chewing gum may soon be a thing of the past — the Soviet Union is to start making its own.

According to a recent issue of Pravda, a proposal to begin the domestic production of chewing gum has been approved at all the necessary levels.

★ Israel worried and irked by U.S.

From page 1

The fact that Mr. Allon has publicly said he was not taking any new proposals with him to Washington prompted the Likud's Yitzhak Shamir to declare in parliament that this will only inflame U.S.-Israeli relations still further. Mr. Shamir described Mr. Allon's trip as "untimely, damaging, and fraught with danger."

The National Religious Party daily Hatzofeh advised the foreign minister to cancel his flight to the U.S.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin has been trying to hush the outcries against his government's handling of the Israeli-American relationship, maintaining that disagreements have cropped up between the two countries from time to time but that the basic U.S. commitment to Israel is unchanged.

President Ford, Israeli say, has not made Mr. Rabin's task any easier. He first rubbed the Israelis the wrong way when he sent a stern note to Mr. Rabin warning against the consequences of the collapse of Dr. Kissinger's mediation effort. Then he omitted the traditional reference to American dedication to the survival of Israel in the Middle East portion of his address to Congress last week.

At the root of the American-Israeli rift is a clear-cut disagreement about the Arab states' long-range intentions — and especially those

of Egypt. The Israeli leadership suspects that both Egypt and Syria have been using avowed interest in peace as a means with which to extract sizable Israeli troop withdrawals as a result of which they would eventually be in a superior military position.

An intriguing new dimension has been added to Israel's diplomatic situation with reports of the recent meetings in Jerusalem between Mr. Rabin and Mr. Allon and several Soviet emissaries.

Cynics consider this a not-so-subtle maneuver meant to hint that Israel could look elsewhere for foreign backing in case the U.S. were to switch to a pro-Arab stance.

But the consensus is that the Soviets are not making any serious offers yet and that the U.S. will find its Arab friends too unstable for partnerships of the kind it has had with Israel.

High-speed IBM printer

New York
International Business Machines Corporation says it has developed a new high-speed printer which it will begin shipping to customers in the third quarter of 1976.

The new 3800 system will print on plain paper at speeds up to 13,300 lines per minute, about six times faster than IBM's fastest printer now on the market, the company said.



<p>Aus Liebe zur Musik</p> <p>MUSIK HUG</p> <p>Das grösste Musikhaus der Schweiz</p> <p>Marktgasse / Spitalgasse</p> <p>Tel. (071) 22 43 53</p>	<p>Footwear</p> <p>LÖW</p> <p>SCHUHHAUS LÖW PROTHOS LÖW BOUTIQUE</p> <p>Neugasse 5, Bezirksgebäude</p>	<p>Metzgerei</p> <p>RIETMANN</p> <p>Engelgasse 13</p> <p>das älteste Fachgeschäft</p>	<p>DIE FREIBURGER Allg. Versicherungs AG.</p> <p>Agentur St. Gallen</p> <p>C. ROTH</p> <p>Bahnhofstrasse 7 Tel. (071) 22 55 88</p> <p>ALLE VERSICHERUNGEN</p>	<p>Watches Gold and Silverware</p> <p>Siegl</p> <p>Goldschmiede</p> <p>Multergasse 45</p>	<p>Baumgartner & Co. AG.</p> <p>Grocerie</p> <p>z. Rebstock</p> <p>St. Gallen Multergasse 6</p>
--	---	--	---	---	---



<p>Mode auf 3 Etagen für Damen, Herren & Kinder</p> <p>mode baumwollbaum</p> <p>Multergasse 5 9004 St. Gallen Tel. 22 63 74</p>	<p>Fehr'sche Buchhandlung AG.</p> <p>Schmidgasse 16 9001 St. Gallen Tel. (071) 22 11 62</p>	<p>ROSEHILL INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL</p> <p>CH-9000 St. Gall, Switzerland</p> <p>Boarding School for boys and girls. Healthy mountains (2,500 ft). Excellent for sports. Modern educational methods. Official Center for American College Entrance Examinations and British General Certificate of Education. Courses in French, German and English as a Foreign Language with official diplomas. Commercial course. Swiss Section comprising Academic and Commercial Schools. House system. Prospectus from the Dean of Admissions.</p>
--	---	---

<p>St. Gallen</p> <p>BAKER CONFECTIONER TEA ROOM</p> <p>BECK</p> <p>Multergasse 18 Tel. 22 18 05</p>	<p>KOLONIAL WAREN</p> <p>JEAN BENZ</p> <p>zur Nachtigall Spisergasse 9 Tel. 22 40 74</p> <p>Grocerie</p>	<p>Bolli</p> <p>Multergasse 20</p> <p>Fine Watches and Jewelry</p>	<p>Gimmi Papeterie</p> <p>Stationery for Personal and Business Use</p> <p>Fountain Pens</p> <p>Multergasse 7 neben Baumwollbaum</p>	<p>HEIDEN</p> <p>ERNST HERZIG dipl. Bücherexperte</p> <p>Werdstrasse 728 9410 Heiden Tel. 071 / 61 31 41</p> <p>Treuhandmandate Expertisen Revelationen Kontrollstellenmandate Steuerberatung</p>	<p>Millinery</p> <p><i>Holenstein</i></p> <p>Inh.: Frau Rosi Matsch</p> <p>Damenhüte Brautschleier und Kränze</p> <p>Poststr. 25 neben Waihalde</p>
--	---	---	--	--	--

<p>Corsets — lingerie Fine</p> <p>Neugasse 34, Waihalde St. Gallen Tel. 22 34 58 — 22 34 55</p> <p>Weitere Bekleidungsgeschäfte in Aargau, Appenzel, Basel, Bern, Biel, La Chaux-de-Fonds, Chur, Davos, Pliez, Grenchen, Morges, Kreuzlingen, Lausanne, Locarno, Lugano, Luzern, Olten, Neuchâtel, Sion, Solothurn, St. Moritz, Thun, Uri, Yverdon, Zug, Zürich.</p>	<p>FEHR</p> <p>am Brühl in St. Gallen has a wide choice of china and all kinds of household wares. A huge selection of ironware and everything for winter sports you'll find at Fehr</p>	<p>Schuhe Shoes</p> <p>GROB</p> <p>Spisergasse 22 St. Gallen Tel. 22 11 57</p> <p>Shoe House Gossau Flawil, Herisau Oberuzwil, Rotach, Heiden</p>	<p>HEROLD Taxi</p> <p>Tel. 222 777</p> <p>Teufenerstrasse 42</p>	<p>Alpstein drogerie parfümerie</p> <p>Ekkehard Hofmann 9000 St. Gallen, Neugasse 12</p> <p>Technische Artikel Kosmetik Kräuter Kerzen, etc.</p>	<p>Elektrotechnische Anlagen</p> <p>LICHT • KRAFT TELEFON und LICHTSIGNALS</p> <p>HEIDENSTRASSE 28 TEL. (071) 27 12 12</p>
--	---	--	---	---	---

<p>LATZEL</p> <p>Herrenmoden über dem Durchschnitt</p> <p>Neugasse 1/3</p>	<p>Schubiger</p> <p>Grösstes Schuh-Spezialgeschäft in weiter Umgebung Bally-Schuhe u.a. führende Weltmarken</p> <p>SCHUBIGER</p> <p>Die Konditorei am Marktplatz mit Ihren bekannten Spezialitäten</p>	<p>BLUMENHAUS</p> <p>Fritz Siebert</p> <p>St. Gallen Marktplatz 4 Tel. 071/22 36 35</p> <p>FLOWERS</p>	<p>Wappler</p> <p>Stoffe und Geräumten</p> <p>Multergasse 10 Modestoffe, Mercerie Rechenpen, Kravatten Handschuhe</p> <p>Pringle Golfers and Set Ready-Made-Dresses</p>	<p>GALERIE WIDMER</p> <p>ANTIQUITÄTEN KUPFERSTICHE KUNSTGEWERBE RAHMEN</p>
---	--	---	--	---

Far East

South Korean strongman hangs leftists

Park crushes dissent undaunted by Hanoi triumphs

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

President Park of South Korea has reacted with characteristic toughness to the shock waves around the perimeter of east and southeast Asia from the latest Communist successes in Vietnam.

Some other Asian leaders may tend to trim their sails to the latest turn of events — by being more accommodating toward China or North Vietnam, for example. But this was never President Park's way.

This week he has had hanged eight underground leftists convicted on charges of having plotted to overthrow the government a year ago. The executions took place as soon as the Supreme Court had upheld the capital sentences handed down by a court-martial.

Also this week, President Park also used an emergency decree to close Korea University — one of the country's three largest — after two days of anti-government demonstrations by students there. Mr. Park sent troops to the campus after the faculty had refused to suspend classes as long as the demonstrations lasted.

Some of Seoul's other institutions of learning have voluntarily suspended classes. But this did not prevent continued clashes Thursday between students at three private universities and the police.

The eight leftists hanged Wednesday were said to be members of the People's Revolutionary Party, described by the government as an underground "anti-state organization designed by the North Korean Communists to overthrow the Republic of Korea by violence and establish a Communist regime in the south."

None of the men executed was well known, and none of them was either a student or a clergyman. Students and clergymen have been in the forefront of open opposition to Mr. Park over the past couple of years, and to have laid a hand on any of them now might have been too provocative a move for opinion at home or abroad. Yet there is little doubt that Mr. Park saw the executions as a warning.

The President has been increasingly sensitive about criticism and opposition ever since U.S. troops withdrew from Vietnam — where South Koreans had fought, too. There are, of course, U.S. troops still in South Korea. But Mr. Park is known to wonder how much

longer the U.S. will want to keep them there. With this question mark over the U.S. commitment to his country, Mr. Park is more resolved than ever to crush any dissent which, as he sees it, could provide an opening for North Korea to exploit.

After an assassination attempt on himself last August — in which his popular wife was killed — Mr. Park did loosen up for a while. He also made conciliatory gestures at the time of the February referendum on his policies — endorsed by 80 percent of those voting, according to official records. But this has not kept quiet a growing segment of articulate urban political opinion. Throughout the winter, Mr. Park has been locked in battle with Seoul's most prestigious newspaper, Dong-A Ilbo, which refuses to be cowed and is getting a remarkable measure of support from its readers.

In all this, Mr. Park sees at this moment of renewed uncertainty in Asia the hand of openings for the North Korean Communists. But his critics at home tend rather to feel they are resisting an excessively authoritarian and unconstitutional strongman no longer in step with the times — or good for South Korea.

Who will follow Mao, Chou?

By John Burns
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
©1975 Toronto Globe and Mail

Peking
The passing of the veteran former President of the Chinese People's Republic, Tung P'i-wu, earlier this month seemed to have a special poignancy for the ordinary people of China, perhaps because of the reminder it gave them that the men who towered over the nation's first quarter century of socialism may all soon be gone, to be replaced by relatively unknown figures from the second generation of party leaders.

Nineteen months ago the Communist Party made provision for a collective succession to Chairman Mao by naming five vice-chairmen, with Chou En-lai first among equals. But the arrangement has fallen into disuse with the deaths of three of them, Mr. Chou, Defense Minister Yeh Chien-ying, and former security boss Kang Sheng, and the downgrading of a fourth, the former political boss of the Army, Li Teh-sheng.

Mr. Li's fall from the position was confirmed by the official list of the funeral committee for Tung P'i-wu, which included all 25 surviving members of the Politburo. Mr. Li was included on the list but fell down among the Politburo members, a demotion that may have been in effect since he was transferred from his Peking post to head the Army's northeast region in a general shift of military commanders in December, 1973.

With the formal arrangement for a collective succession overtaken by illness, the

prospect now for the period immediately after Chairman Mao and Mr. Chou pass from the scene is more than ever one of uncertainty. Effective power in the short run seems likely to rest with a group centered on Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, a veteran administrator who has been deputizing for Mr. Chou, and the younger, more intellectual Chang Chun-chiao, a former newspaperman who came to prominence during the 1968-69 Cultural Revolution.

Mr. Chang, a slightly built, bespectacled figure, has come increasingly into public view since he was named a vice-premier in January. Last week a major ideological article appeared under his name in the People's Daily, one of only two places that party leaders have signed since the Cultural Revolution. Mr. Chang also acted as host for the visiting Tunisian Prime Minister.

Although Mr. Chang appears to have moved closer to the ideological center since his days as a prime mover of the Cultural Revolution in Shanghai, he still has close ties to radical elements in the party hierarchy identified with Chairman Mao's wife, Chiang Ching, and the man who is rumored to be the Chairman's son-in-law, the ideologue, Yao Wen-yuan.

With Mr. Teng closely associated with the pragmatic Mr. Chou and the older echelon of leaders, the Teng-Chang tandem is seen by many observers as an arrangement that allows differing viewpoints within the party to be brokered while avoiding a recurrence of the schisms that have proven destructive in the past.

Shang dynasty site unearthed

By John Burns
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor
©1975 Toronto Globe and Mail

Peking
A major new archaeological find showing that Chinese civilization had spread south of the Yangtze River more than 3,000 years ago has been announced by the official Hsinhua News Agency, which said the find also gave important new clues to the origins of the Chinese written language.

A year of excavations in the village of Wucheng in Kiangsi Province has uncovered a settlement of the Shang Dynasty (16th to 11th centuries B.C.) in the Shang Dynasty settlement south of the Yangtze, the agency said. It noted that studies of the large hoard of bronze and pottery relics found at the site have shown them to be products of the same civilization that sprang up along the banks of the Yellow River in the central plain of the country.

In addition to establishing that the Shang Dynasty had spread farther south than previously thought, the relics bore more than 60 characters and potmarks indicating that a written language was in widespread use at the time, the agency added.

"The presence of so many characters and potmarks in a limited area of excavation is a noteworthy point which indicates the wide use of such a written language at the time and reveals the inception of the Chinese written language before the Shang Dynasty," it said. The characters, many of them carved in

groups on pottery pieces, were similar to those found on oracle bones unearthed previously in Anyang, site of a Shang Dynasty settlement in the Yellow River basin, the agency asserted. However, some of them were more akin to hieroglyphs, an even more primitive form of writing.

The groupings — one jar had 12 characters around the shoulder and two bowls seven each on their undersides — were rare in ancient pottery, the agency noted, it said that the characters deciphered so far mainly record production and life at the time.

Apparently production techniques were as advanced as they were farther north, near the Yellow River, the agency said. Examination of the pottery fragments showed them to be made "from a fine solid bluish of grayish-white clay," fired at a high temperature. The numerous stone molds found at the site, including some for casting bronze arrowheads and axes, showed that bronze craftsmanship had also "attained a fairly high level," it said.

The Wucheng finds are the latest in a series of important discoveries announced in recent months. These include the foundations of a 3,400-year-old Shang Dynasty palace near the modern (tricky) of Wuhan on the Yangtze, the remains of another Shang city near Chengchow further north, 32 Chou Dynasty tombs on the outskirts of Peking, and two additional tombs in a mound on the outskirts of the southern city of Changsha, where the perfectly preserved body of a Han Dynasty noblewoman was found three years ago.

CLASSIFIED ADS

accommodations

SINGLE ROOM WITH BOARD in pleasant home — long or short duration. Near bus & shops. DBS. No lunch. 20 York Rd., Kensington, Johannesburg, South Africa. Tel. 618-3539.

antiques wanted

ANTIQUES, FURNITURE, BRIC-A-BRAC. W. J. Nicholson is keen to offer the right price for good furniture, paintings, prints and bric-a-brac. Also willing to purchase of whole estates, collections or part thereof. Please write 38 Penn Road, London, N.7 or telephone 01-507 4810.

carpents

GENUINE S. AFRICAN HANDMADE KARAHULU CARPETS. Several colours any size. Write LYONS, Box 48138, Rosebank Park, JOHANNESBURG 2129 S. Africa.

cars for hire

YOUR CHAUFFEUR DRIVEN CAR from Wynneville Ltd., 17 Radley Road, London W.8. Tel. 01-537 4595, around town and for sight-seeing.

cars for sale

VANDEN PLAS 1300 — 1992. Sliding roof. Radio. Excellent maintained. Phone, Farnborough 56702

cleaning services

WETTON CLEANING SERVICES LTD. 43 Cadogan Street, Chelsea S.W.1. Tel. 01-580-7747 9228/716 (London Area). Window, General Cleaning, Paint Washing Interior, Exterior, Decorations, etc.

dressmaking

DORIS PUSEY High-class dressmaking including Bespoke dresses. Alterations. Remounting. 28, Devon Road, West Ealing, W.13. Tel. 01-875 1888.

employment agencies

ST. ANNE'S MANAGEMENT selection and Employment Agency, 43, High St., Addlestone, Surrey, Weybridge, Surrey. Tel. 01-875 1888.

flats for sale

HOUSE CONVERSION IN "OUTSKIRTS" of lovely Haslemere on bus route to station. 2 flats, central 2 rooms, bathroom & kitchen. Phone (evening) Haslemere (0428) 3480.

BEKILL-ON-SEA

Two roomed ground floor flat. Kitchen, bathroom, small garden. CSM GW. 4 Grosvenor Pl., London SW1X 7JH.

THINK OF MONITOR FIRST ADVERTISERS

HOUSE CONVERSION IN "OUTSKIRTS" of lovely Haslemere on bus route to station. 2 flats, central 2 rooms, bathroom & kitchen. Phone (evening) Haslemere (0428) 3480.

BEKILL-ON-SEA. Two roomed ground floor flat. Kitchen, bathroom, small garden. CSM GW. 4 Grosvenor Pl., London SW1X 7JH.

HOUSE CONVERSION IN "OUTSKIRTS" of lovely Haslemere on bus route to station. 2 flats, central 2 rooms, bathroom & kitchen. Phone (evening) Haslemere (0428) 3480.

BEKILL-ON-SEA. Two roomed ground floor flat. Kitchen, bathroom, small garden. CSM GW. 4 Grosvenor Pl., London SW1X 7JH.

HOUSE for sale
TORQUAY, SOUTH DEVON. Delightful sunny bungalow in secluded garden. Very near shops and sea. 23,000 pounds or near offer. Tel. Torquay 27146.

insurance

L. S. POWELL & CO., 80 Hoe St., Wallingford, Oxford, O.17. Tel. 01220 3366. All types of insurance effected Agents for Annuity Church Insurance specialists.

offices to let

PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE. Two available in Heston, E. London. Monday, 9.30 to 12.30. Thursday 3.30 to 5.30. Telephone 81-722 0395

organist required

ORGANIST REQUIRED for Sunday morning services by Christian Science Society, Manchester (Wythenshawe). Apply to Clerk, Tel. 061 880 3214. (after 5 p.m.)

paying guests

1181 ESSENTINE S/HOLLE. Lovely country house above Lake Geneva. Switzerland, receives paying guests. "Vieux Chateau" Mrs. A. E. Frank. Hollinger Tel. 021-75 19 26.

personal services

WALL TREATMENTS. Permanently eliminates exterior painting and maintenance with Kwikonix wall coating. Textured or smooth finish. Weatherproofs, beautifies and insulates against cold and heat 15 year guarantee. M.B. Caplin Ltd. specialists in homes, churches and industrial buildings. Tel. 01-467 4341 218 Stearnthorpe St., London E.W.18.

real estate

SPAIN — COSTA BLANCA in residential part of attractive little town. 50 kms. Alicante. Modern selling furnished apartment in three story building on sea front. Two bedrooms, lounge with balcony overlooking sea. Parking, quiet beach. \$12,500. Agents: Bellavista, Olla de Alta Alicante, Spain.

small hotels and pensions

WHITELEAF HOTEL 86/88 Inverness Terrace, London, W.2. Telephone 01-727 0851 or 01-228 1825. A very comfortable bed and breakfast only hotel full central heating. Near Kensington Gardens. Baywater/Cousensway tube stations.

ARNCOTT HALL

Bournemouth. Family run & independent. Near town centre & sea front. Garden with heated swimming pool. Summer 1975. Beach Bournemouth Tel. 763050

SEA HOTEL, SEAFORD

Terms from 10.75-23.50 pounds per wk. Mid-week Bookings. Good Class Family Hotel. Seaford, Sussex.

WORTHING, SUSSEX

CUMBERLAND Hotel. On sea front west of pier. 45 bedrooms C.H. L.M. Special terms for residents. Good for business. Mrs. Chantal, Resident Director. Tel. 35084

CITY SHOPPING GUIDE

africa

republic of south africa

cape province

CAPE TOWN

EDINA PRESS

(Pty.) Ltd.

LETTERPRESS LITHOGRAPHY

Telephone 45.4245

Ambassador House

Wesley Street,

CAPE TOWN

CAPE TOWN

Timoney's

LONG ST. GARAGE

Ltd.

(Estab. 45 Years)

Petrol—Oils

Workshops—Storage

Used Car Dealers

CAPE TOWN

P.O. Box 2102

Phone 2-2107

1 Orange Street

(Next Door Christian Science Church)

CAPE TOWN

I.D. BOOKSELLERS

The International

Bookshop with a wide

selection of Books

and Prints

GENEVA HOUSE

26 PARLIAMENT STREET

CAPE TOWN

Telephone 43.2508

CAPE TOWN

C.N.A.

for the

largest selection of

STATIONERY

BOOKS • TOYS

GIFTS • RECORDS

MAGAZINES

Branches throughout the

Republic of South Africa

MONITOR READERS RESPOND

natal

PIETERMARITZBURG

Grey's

SERVICE STATION

Motor Repairs And Service

Guaranteed Used Cars

269 COMMERCIAL ROAD

PIETERMARITZBURG

Phone 41581/2

natal

PIETERMARITZBURG

Dotman Pretorius

Studio of Photography

Century Building

Bureau Lane

Telephone: 3-6964

transvaal

GERMISTON

SAYERS LINEN KIST

for Your TROUSSEAU and BABY WEAR

8A PRESIDENT ARCADE

PRESIDENT ST.

(Opp. Police Station)

TEL: 51-1529

GERMISTON

Transvaal Graphite Co.

Graphite and

Plumage Products

for Laundry use

Air Separated Talc Powder

for Linoleum

Head Office and Factory

Refinery Road

Germiston Ex. 4, Phone 51-9567.

GERMISTON

W. A. Wilde

Germiston's

Most Exclusive

Shoe Store

The Centre—President Street

(Opposite City Hall)

SHOES OF QUALITY

For every member of the family

Phone: 51-3981

Box 108

GERMISTON

D. Carrington and Co.

WATCHMAKERS

and JEWELLERS

Gifts for all occasions

Repairs a Speciality

Agents for Cyma Watches

51-2258

6 Library St., Germiston

Seek

Out Monitor Advertisers

GERMISTON

More than just

CLEANING...

Professional

Dry Cleaning

SPEE DEE

CLEANERS

CENTRE

We specialize in

SUDDY CLEANING

(Car, President & Duthie Sts.)

Germiston Phone: 51-1513

transvaal

PRETORIA

Cowan's Radio

(PTY.) LTD.

For all your

Radio and Electrical

Requirements.

Repairs a specialty.

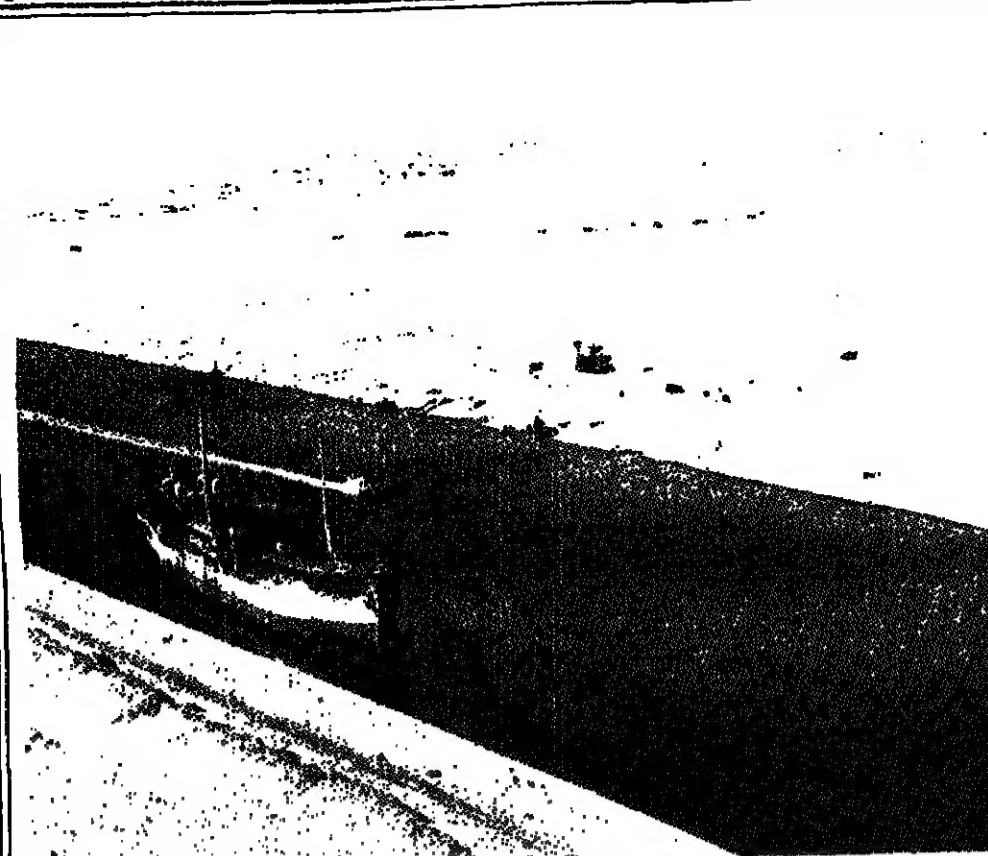
182 Longmarket Street

Phone 25081

Pietermaritzburg

transvaal

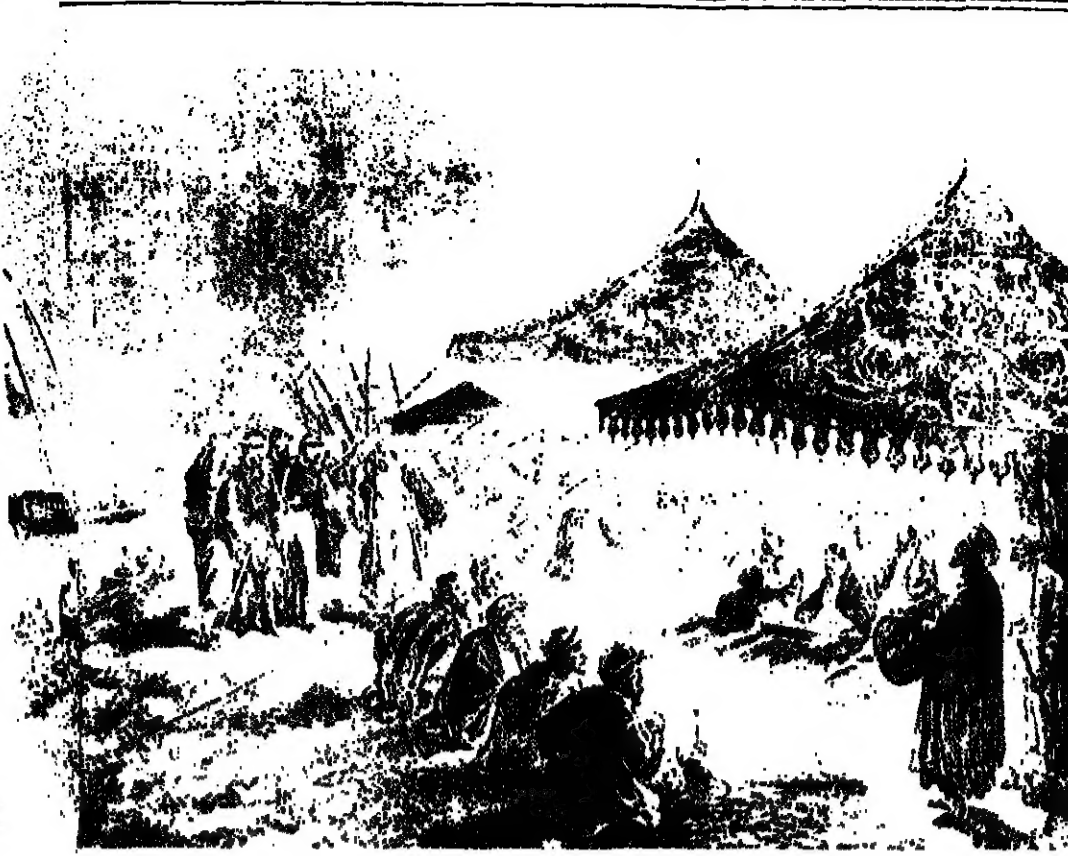
GERMISTON



U.S. Navy helicopter assists in international effort to clear mines . . .



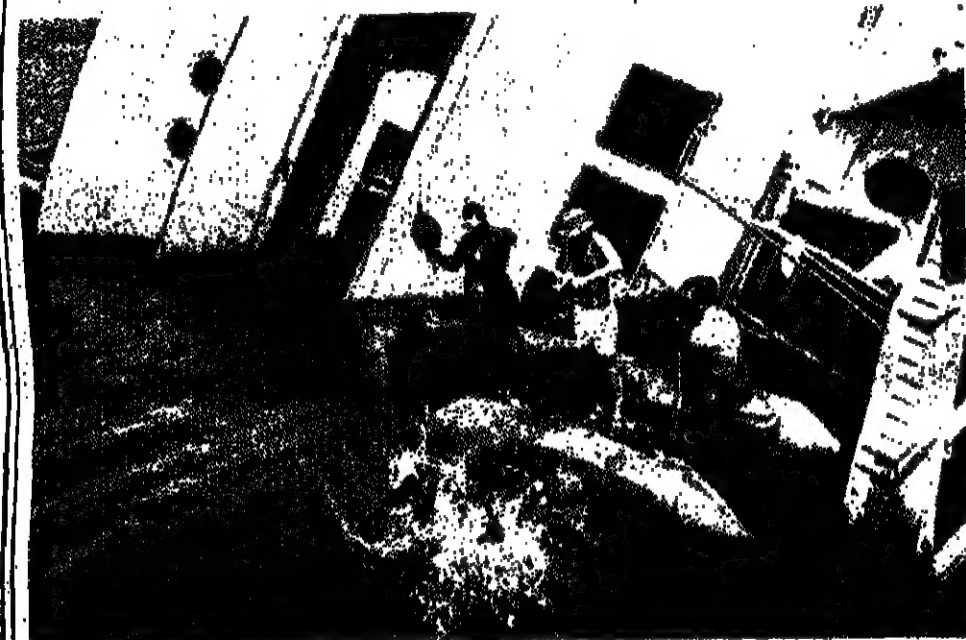
Pre-1956 photo shows de Lesseps statue, which overlooked Port Said . . . from war-torn marvel of Ferdinand de Lesseps . . .



. . . that first opened amid pomp and ceremony in 1869



Frogmen from Britain and France also helped



Royal Navy divers raised wrecks

THE SUEZ CANAL



Soon the last ships trapped since 1967 will be removed

The mines are nearly all removed, the wrecks cleared. Egypt's 100-mile bypass around Africa will reopen this June. The big question is who will use the waterway now.

Ismaïlia, Egypt. Egypt's Suez Canal Authority is forcing the pace of its work to reopen the waterway that connects the Mediterranean to the Indian Ocean on June 5, the date set by President Anwar al-Sadat.

From his desk in the authority's ultramodern headquarters building, still pockmarked by shell holes from the 1967 war, Chairman Ahmed MASHOUR looks out on Lake Timsah about midway down the canal's 100-mile length.

From here, he phones minute-to-minute directives and watches operations — from repair of the canal authority's war-shattered installations to the recruitment and training needed to supply pilots and others for the staff of 11,500 persons who will run the canal.

"I knew the opening would be June 5 only four days before President Sadat announced it, March 29," Mr. MASHOUR recalls. "But, in fact, we were making plans for an opening in June anyhow and hoping that the political decision would be taken to enable us to carry them out. We are very happy and content to be going ahead."

In Cairo's Arabic-language version of a Time magazine interview published last week, President Sadat is quoted

as reiterating that Egypt would use its rights under the Constantinople Convention of 1888 to bar Israel from the canal as long as a state of war continued between Egypt and Israel.

On Israel-bound cargoes, the Arabic text quoted Mr. MASHOUR as saying: "Even if they [the Israelis] say their cargo be carried on ships flying other flags, we have the legal and full right to stop this." The English text of the same language Time magazine released in the United States says they are soon to be replaced by the however, quoted Mr. Sadat as saying he was allowing Israel-bound cargo to pass through.

Mr. MASHOUR said cargo checks would be "by the proper military authorities," but not "by the proper military authorities," which in 1967, before the canal was closed, was about 10 hours, with ships waiting at the approaches to Port Said and Suez to join convoys to pass through.

With the help of British and French mine-sweeping operations, larger tankers of up to 160,000 tons can now use the canal. The improvement program canal authority now is running a final check on the waterway and its approaches have, in fact, been cleared of explosives and obstructions.

"Within six weeks this will be completed," Mr. MASHOUR said. "As soon as the check has been finished

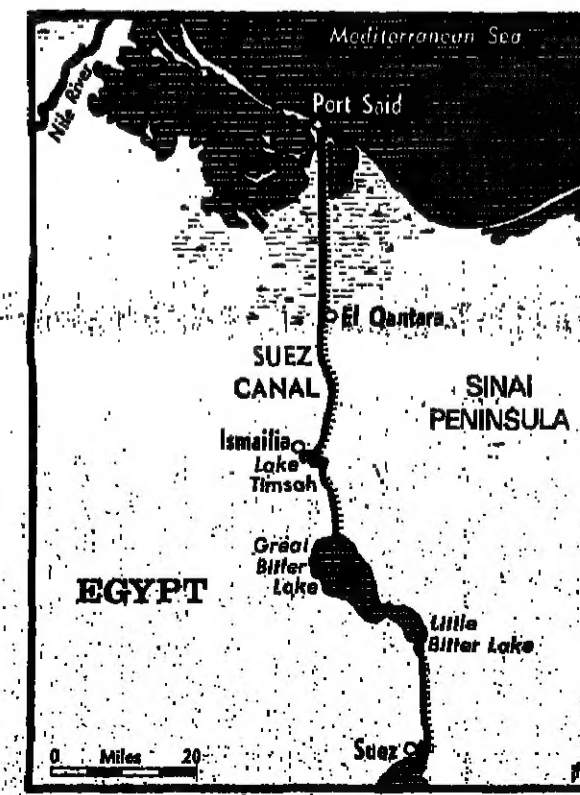
in half of the canal — we hope very soon — the 15 ships trapped since the 1967 war will be released. Three will proceed north under their own power. The other 14 ships are anchored in the Little and Bitter Lakes, south of here. The skeleton maintenance crews aboard them are soon to be replaced by the navigation begins, we will keep on making improvements."

Mr. MASHOUR said the U.S. freighter "Observer," the only vessel off Ismaïlia, unloading a cargo of eight-year-old oil, will be the first to pass through. The other 14 ships are anchored in the Little and Bitter Lakes, south of here. The skeleton maintenance crews aboard them are soon to be replaced by the navigation begins, we will keep on making improvements."

Mr. MASHOUR said Egypt stands to gain much more annual revenue than the approximately \$280 million it would have earned in 1967 if the canal had not been closed by war on June 5 of that year.

On the basis of studies by a British, a Japanese, a Norwegian, and an Egyptian firm, the canal authority now is conducting computer runs and will soon recommend new toll rates to the Egyptian cabinet, which will make the final decision on tolls.

Mr. MASHOUR emphatically denied Egyptian newspaper reports that tolls would be raised 100 percent. "We are keen," he asserts, "to keep the canal very attractive for users who formerly had to send their ships on to the Cape route around Africa. Using the canal is a decision of economic policy. Despite inflation and all that has happened since 1967, we want to make this decision as easy as possible to take."



By Joan Forbes, staff cartographer

arts/entertainment

Talking with Cloris Leachman

By Arthur Unger

"Are you ready for the entrance?" the familiar voice of Mary Tyler Moore's zany TV friend Phyllis shouts from another room of the Hotel Plaza suite.

Before I can answer, Cloris Leachman glides out, arms gracefully outstretched, high-fashion style, modelling a silky black silk creation with a collar of black ostrich feathers.

"Aren't I too much?" she asks, posing, preening, blowing the feathers from her mouth. Once again, before I can answer that she is too much — she beckons me into the other room. "I'm so tired that I'm doing all my interviews this afternoon lying down." While her publicist fluffs the pillows resignedly, Miss Leachman stretches out: "I hope this is going to be an intelligent interview," she says with a straight face. "I can't imagine why reporters always call me loony."

I would like to state at the very onset that Miss Leachman isn't loony. She's wily. Wily all the way to the bank. Wily enough to recognize that her zanyness often pays off in publicity which in turn pays off in acting jobs. However, I would also like to state at the onset, that if one is willing to take the trouble to look beyond the loon, one is liable to find a kind, sensitive, intelligent woman constantly transmitting waves of positive energy.

Miss Cloris Leachman has been acting since about 1960 in Broadway theater, television, movies — winning an Oscar for her role in "The Last Picture Show," an Emmy nomination for her role in "The Migrants." ("As soon as I saw Cicely Tyson's final scene in 'Jesse Pittman,' I knew it was all over"). Currently you can see her in "Young Frankenstein," and of course as Mary Tyler Moore's Phyllis.

Miss Leachman, out of a sense of responsibility, tries to talk about that show a few times but is really more interested in talking about life as seen through the eyes of Cloris Leachman. The mother of five children ranging in age from 9 to 21, married to producer George Englund, Miss Leachman has just finished the pilot for a new spin-off from "The Mary Tyler Moore Show." "Would you believe it is called 'Phyllis'?" she asks.

"You know, Phyllis is 100 percent me... but I am Phyllis plus 1000 percent. If it goes as a series this fall, Phyllis will have to change a bit — in the long haul she's got to be more palatable because right now a little of her goes a long way. We have to make her more normal... except for certain idiosyncrasies, of course. She'll be in San Francisco developing more along the lines of a vulnerable woman alone in the world, because Lary Lindstrom will be phased out in some way."

Gillian Packard makes very beautiful jewellery...

and it is a speciality of hers to design and make pieces for individual customers. This personal design service works by consultation — exploration of ideas and materials for the customer, and interpretation by the designer. The personal design service operates at her West End studio where you can view by appointment some of the Gillian Packard jewellery that is stocked by the best jewellers throughout the country.

8-2 STURGEON CT., 3 MARSHALL ST., LONDON W1V 1LQ. TEL. 01-437 5982



Mary, Cloris Leachman, and Valerie Harper in a shot from 'The Mary Tyler Moore Show'

Is Mary Tyler Moore really a "herbie doll"? "I hate that question — and it comes up all the time. Mary is an unusually private person and it's wrong of us to decide that the reason she is private is because she's just a doll. We always have to know more than we know — so we make it up. Mary is my friend. . . . And don't call me loony."

"Sure I sometimes behave in a silly way — I play it all funny. Like I may be moving in a way that looks like I'm cold and someone will offer me his coat and I'll say no, I'm just singing a song in my head and keeping time to it. I've got a song going on inside of me all the time."

"I hate labels. Why must everybody be labeled? Marlene Dietrich — 74-year-old grandmother. She's so many other things, too. People label me a nonsmoker. Well, I resent that — why should people who don't smoke have a negative label while people who do are called smokers. I'm a breather, that's all. I'm the norm, not them."

How would Cloris Leachman describe herself. "A pain in the neck . . . having a good run at life . . . making it work . . . having a ball . . . accepting who I am, I've learned that whatever I might not like about myself, I've got to accept or it's like locking up your energy vault. For instance — my hands which don't have long fashionable nails. I've decided not only to accept my funny hands but to appreciate them. They hold things and people, life!"

What was Miss Leachman's favorite role? "No question . . . the mother in last year's Emmy nominee 'The Migrants.' I still feel bad when I think of that mother who struggled so hard to help her children to escape from the drudgery of migrant farm labor. The human spirit simply has to have hope to survive. But, you know, nobody wanted to air that show. Who wants to see a show about poor migrant farmers, they said. The only reason it got on the air was because of Tennessee — they paid Tennessee Williams \$15,000 for not much more than the use of his name. You know, Teddy Kennedy once told me that the only way you can get support for the poor is to make sure that rich people have the same problems. . . ."

No recriminations about anything in her life?

"There's only one incident in my life I think I'll never get over. It was high school at graduation time. All the parties and — remember this was in the 'daringly' invited two of the black girls to a party at her house. One of the girls was the only person to show up. The whole class. The ladies were beautiful with white flowers and flowers. And I know how to handle it. Even though nobody else was coming, I just said them. When I think back I am so lonely I was too young and inexperienced to tell the girl and her mother how much I was for the ignorance of that class. It was a loss for all of us. Some day I think I'll tell her how sorry I am that I didn't better then."

For just a moment, the Leachman stops ebulliently. "That's why I'm not a part of the one medium that makes difference — television. Women's minority groups are finally being fairly."

Suddenly she stops. "You know, I don't know a lot about what I'm doing. I'm not an authority. I know how to be a woman. I know how to be a mother. I know how to be a human being. . . . I'm doing them all. Is that loony?"

Preminger's latest: more heart than art

By David Sarrill

Otto Preminger has snatched his latest movie from the hands of the CIA. The movie is about the CIA. And, alas, clumsy in the handling — from the first contrived situation to the last tepid plot twist.

"Rosebud" should have been a surefire winner. Its cast is first-rate: Peter O'Toole as a heroic (that's right) CIA man, Richard Attenborough as a twisted terrorist, Cliff Gorman.

Film

Raf Vallone, plus cameo appearances by Peter Lawford and John V. Lindsay (whose spot as a distraught parent receives more chuckles than sympathetic sighs from New York audiences, whose mayor Lindsay used to be).

Further, the "Rosebud" story crackles with exploitable thrills, not to mention meaningful philosophical overtones and potential political statements. What's more, producer-director Preminger is one of the movies' grand old men. His work is unpredictable and often uneven, but he is responsible for a few of Hollywood's classics. And he always comes so much about his projects, even the ones that don't make it.

"Rosebud" begins with some creepy guerrillas readying an underground dungeon. Then it shifts to five pretty girls about to embark on a pleasure cruise. Before long the creepy have

kidnaped the girls, and begun making typical movie demands via a series of movies sent to the girls. Enter the CIA, disguised as a news agency, to rescue the girls and save the girls and the little ironic vengeance on the boss terrorist.

It's standard spy-movie fare, decked out with trappings but ineptly and eventually tedious. It ends with an anti-terrorism flourish and a peculiar twist. Its slick storytelling and litious moralizing are more windy than warming. It has a lot of heart but no art.

To be sure, the Preminger of long ago might have demanded with "Rosebud." The new film's first instance, recalls a famous George C. Scott comment from "Anatomy of a Murder": yet how contrived, by comparison, is the closing between O'Toole (as good) and Attenborough.

Much of the blame must go to the choppy editing. Erik Les Preminger, the director's son, inadequate performers chosen to fill several roles. But Preminger himself must bear the blame. He's much better, when he makes sure not to let his own get in the way. His latest title is a deliberate homage to Welles' great "Citizen Kane," in which Preminger

Mystery lurking in an old croquet box

Long-lost documents reveal
an unknown Boswell

The Treasure of Auchinleck: The Story of the Boswell Papers, by David Buchanan. London: Heinemann. £6.50

By Robert Nye

Nothing in Boswell makes him seem so modern and plausible as his acceptance of the complexities of his own nature. He goes to bed the depth of despair, as it were, and wakes up and hearty.

That he was more of a hypocrite than the rest of us, Remorse gnawed at his conscience its own way.

But once he went to Ashbourne in the autumn of 1777, and fell under the benign influence of Samuel Johnson, he experienced something more than mere remorse — something the nature of a conversion. He stopped

drinking. He stopped chasing after pretty girls. He determined to leave behind his dissipated days and to concentrate.

Johnson provided him with a large object for concentration. More, because Johnson was himself a deeply Christian man, he provided Boswell with opportunities for thinking about matters which went beyond persons and personality.

We would know some of this story if the Boswell papers had never been found, but not all of it. David Buchanan calls his book "The Treasure of Auchinleck," and for once a rather boy's-adventure-story title is not misplaced. This is the tale of how a treasure was found. For Boswell, in writing his biography of Johnson, accumulated a great mass of papers. He also kept a daily journal and

corresponded with the most interesting literary figures of his day. Yet for more than a century all this matter was presumed lost or destroyed.

Then, about 1925, it became known that a good deal of it had survived. It was in the hands of Boswell's descendants. It was also scattered here and there — in an old croquet box stored away in an Irish castle, in the lumber-filled attic of a Scottish country house, in the loft of a farmyard outbuilding, and so on.

The task of recovering and reuniting all this mass of manuscript was undertaken by one man, an American collector, the late Col. Ralph Heyward Isham. Isham is the hero of Mr. Buchanan's story. And what a hero! For 25 years the intrepid collector tracked and searched and sifted and collated, accomplish-

ing his life's ambition to reassemble the Boswell papers in a state fit for publication, but only at the cost of near impoverishment.

In a lively prose style, Mr. Buchanan tells us what really happened to the Boswell papers after Boswell's death, and how they were hoarded by successive generations of the Boswell family. He presents Isham to us as a literary detective, employing skills of cunning and intuition to out-manuever other would-be purchasers, risking his own cash in a lavish scheme of private publication, encountering devastating setbacks, surviving terrible financial pressures, fighting his way through the Scottish courts over legal ownership of the papers — right up to the happy day when he was able to sell the collection to Yale University.

As for what has happened since — Peter Quennell has written that "The Yale Editions of James Boswell's autobiographical works is a project that, when it is complete, will be one of the most impressive and interesting monuments of its kind in the whole of English literature."

This is one of those rare books which possess an excitement that communicates itself to the reader even if the reader does not much care about the subject matter. Mr. Buchanan tells the story of a literary coup, and he tells it with flair and distinction.

As for Boswell himself, if you do not care for him then I defy you to read any of the published Auchinleck papers without beginning to change your mind. They are such a complete record of human nature. And they have their moments of pure poetry, as when Boswell turns aside from self-run, in the days before he met Johnson, and experiences a moment in winter when the world promises rebirth of the spirit: "Snow in the night-time. The ground was all white. I like that appearance. Nature is like a man with fine linen well washed and his wig well powdered." That is from the volume "Boswell in Extremis 1776-1778," edited by Charles McWels and Frederick A. Pottle.

Robert Nye is a poet, critic, and essayist who lives in Scotland.

EDUCATION GUIDE

student travel

STUDENTS ABROAD

For Touring, Camping, Study, Ski and Tennis Camp, African Safari.

Lectures of culture, trade and art. Lovely flexible programs in Europe, Japan, Africa, Russia, South America, Mexico and U.S.A. Minimum 10 weeks. 10th year.

Mark and Harriet Parets, Directors

STUDENTS ABROAD
1-C Sherman Square
New York City 10023
(212) 595-3044

girls' school

The Andrews School

Now in 65th year. Comprehensive student body. College preparation plans. Career training to develop self-reliant girls. Fully accredited. Outstanding faculty. Small classes. Ten to one student teacher ratio. Very successful work-study program. Grades 7-12. Excellent boarding facilities. Emphasis on study skills, and close student-teacher relationships. Comprehensive Fine Arts program. Situated on 300 wooded acres in the heart of the old Western Reserve, east of Cleveland.

Mr. Frank, The Andrews School
Willoughby, Ohio 44094
(216) 942-3500

boys' and girls' camps

"Adventurers was inspiring and a blast"

Adventurers is Colorado camping at its best for boys and girls entering grades 3-8.

A full range of exciting activities, family-style living, capable and loving staff — all in an atmosphere of Christian Science put into practice.

June 23-July 21 or July 26-August 9
Surprisingly affordable

Also one, two, and three week sessions for Junior high and high schoolers, family ranching weeks, and a new program for young adults.

Write for brochure or filmstrip. Campships available.
ADVENTURE UNLIMITED RANCHES, BUENA VISTA, CO 81211

the netherlands -- co-educational

INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL BEVERWEED HOLLAND

Cool boarding, grades 7-12. Strong college prep. International milieu instructive for American children. Small classes, creative electives. Founded 1934 by the Society of Friends.

Catalogue: Headmaster ISB, Castle Beverweerd
Werkhoven 2765. The Netherlands.
Phone 03437-341.

Switzerland -- boys' school

INSTITUT MONTANA ZUGERBERG

International boys boarding school with rigorous U.S. college preparatory program for Americans. Grades 6-12. (Separate sections for French, German and Italian-speaking students). Thorough practice of modern languages. Highly qualified American faculty. Airlife Member National Association of Independent Schools. College Boards. Ideally located at 3000 feet above sea level, in central Switzerland, 45 minutes from Zurich and Lucerne. All sports, excellent ski facilities. Travel Workshop during spring vacation. Write: Dean of the American School, Institut Montana, 6316 Zugerberg, Switzerland.

THE RIGHT SCHOOL?

It is advertised in The Christian Science Monitor

boys' camps

CAMP ALGONQUIN

Reading Camp for Boys
Rhinelander, Wisconsin
Modern reading clinic for intelligent boys 7-17 on all levels of attainment. Speed Reading, Developmental Comprehension, Remedial Learning Disabilities. Professionally certified staff. Individualized instruction and progression. Unique approach includes help in listening, reading and study skills. Summer campers receive special attention and individualized instruction. Write for brochure.

JAMES G. DORAN
1605 N. Riverside Dr., McHenry, IL 60050
(815) 385-3119

music

DALCROZE INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF MUSIC

"Combining the best features of European and American Music Education"

RHYTHM • SOLFEGE • IMPROVISATION
DALCROZE TEACHER'S CERTIFICATE COURSE
CHILDREN & ADULTS • DAY & EVENING
PROFESSIONAL TRAINING • ARTIST FACULTY

INTENSIVE SUMMER SESSION — July-August 18
For information DR. HILDA M. SCHUSTER, Director
161 East 73rd St., NY 10021 • (212) TR 9-0316
The only authorized Dalcroze Teacher's Training School in the Americas

study abroad -- Italy

John Cabot International College

(Affiliated to Hiram College, Hiram, Ohio)
A Liberal Arts College
Offering Courses in Humanities
Social Sciences, Physical Sciences
ALL COURSES FULLY ACCREDITED
Experienced English-speaking international faculty. On-site lectures. Integrated study and travel. Extra-curricular activities.

FRESHMAN-SOPHOMORE PROGRAM
For particulars and catalogue write J.C.I.C.
Viale Pola 12, Rome, Italy
Tel: (06) 653-241

study abroad -- Spain

THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF BARCELONA

Two-year Liberal Arts program.
Optional living-plan with Spanish families.
Apply now for 1975-76

U.S. Accredited
Via approved
Via Angeles 123, Aparado 12120, Tel. 918-42-97, Barcelona 6, Spain

changing of the guard in front of Monaco's palace draws big crowds at midday.

science

Scientists still unhappy about SST and ozone

By David F. Salisbury

Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

After simmering on a back burner since 1971, the supersonic transport controversy has flared up once again.

The National Academy of Sciences recently has released a study on the effects of SSTs on the ozone layer. It concludes that currently foreseen fleets of supersonic and subsonic aircraft could have harmful effects unless jet engines are redesigned.

This contradicts some news stories which followed the release of a Department of Transportation (DOT) report on this issue. Its summary emphasized the fact that today's fleet of SSTs (30 at present) could not affect the ozone layer with their activities.

The ozone layer is a fragile zone 20 to 30 miles above the Earth's surface. It filters out much of the sun's ultraviolet light which some feel is linked to the incidence of skin cancer in Caucasians. The scientific concern that exhaust from the high-flying SSTs would thin the ozone layer led to cancellation of the American SST program.

As news reports that SSTs had been cleared of environmental charges spread, many of the scientists who participated in the DOT study became upset. They felt that the summary prepared by DOT, although factually correct,

was misleading. They felt that the news stories made it appear that the original concerns which led to cancellation of the SST project were groundless.

The academy in issuing its report has attempted to counter this impression. It calls for international measures to regulate and redesign jet engines so large fleets of aircraft will not deplete the ozone.

According to Prof. Henry G. Booker of the University of California at San Diego, who directed the second study, the authors of the DOT report in a letter addressed to him agree that their investigation "clearly supports the validity of concerns voiced by perceptive scientists in 1970" and that strict measures might be needed to protect the ozone.

Unneeded goods boost waste volume in U.S.

By the Associated Press

Washington
If Madison Avenue ran an electric fruit-ripening bowl up a flag pole, would America salute?

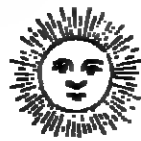
"Ludicrous as an electric bowl to ripen fruit sounds, considerable consumer demand could be generated through an advertising campaign," suggested Karen A. Wendt of the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency.

EDUCATION GUIDE

colleges and universities -- united states

HARVARD SUMMER SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES AND OF EDUCATION

June 30 — August 22
1975



■ 180 undergraduate and graduate liberal arts courses in the Humanities, Natural Sciences, Social Sciences; all required pre-medical courses: Middle Eastern Studies; instruction in 12 foreign languages.

■ 20 graduate-level courses in Education; including 12 intensive 4-week courses for teachers in specialized fields.

■ SPECIAL EVENTS: Monday Evening Concert Series

Music 200!

The Dance Center

Harvard Summer School Repertory Theater

Harvard Summer Band

Harvard Summer School Chorus

Harvard Summer School Cantabrigia Orchestra

Program Information and SPECIAL SERIES TICKETS are available NOW!

Write:

HARVARD SUMMER SCHOOL
DEPARTMENT CSM
1350 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02138
(617) 495-2921

SUMMER PROGRAMS 1975

SARAH LAWRENCE COLLEGE

At Sarah Lawrence, learning is a way of life — and now in summer. Join Explore your potential through intensive programs in writing, visual arts, literature and religion, theatre and literature, American studies, science and math, women's studies and choral music. Or get involved in a seminar in early music, an arts resources laboratory, and a sound and movement workshop. Dormitory space is available. Courses may be taken on a credit or non-credit basis. For information call or write:

Office of Special Programs
Sarah Lawrence College
Bronxville, New York 10708 (914) 337-6870

CURRY COLLEGE

Milton, Massachusetts

Four-year, private, non-sectarian, residential, liberal arts college offering B.A. degree.

Major Programs:

Learning Disabilities

Early Childhood

Elementary Education

Business Management

Human Services

Communication Arts

and Sciences

Bi-Lingual Public Service

Service

Fully Accredited by

New England Association

of Schools & Colleges

For Catalog address:

Dean of Admissions

Curry College

Milton, MA 02166

Excellence ... the GROVE CITY way

Enrollment at Grove City is a way of life. Academic program encompasses 25 major fields is rigorous. 2,100 students/113 faculty are carefully selected. Christed atmosphere emphasized. Facilities second to none. Tuition, room, board, books, travel, travel in tuition (\$2,720 for 1975-76). Our goal is to assist young people in developing as whole persons — academically, spiritually and physically.

Write:

GROVE CITY
COLLEGE

Box 15MS GROVE CITY, PA 16127



MOUNT IDA JUNIOR COLLEGE

A fully accredited two year college established in 1899, and situated in an 85 acre country estate campus just 3 miles from all the cultural and entertainment attractions of Boston.

Mount Ida grants A.A. and A.S. degrees in the following fields of study:

General Studies, Liberal Arts,

Education, Child Study, Fine Arts,

Graphic Design, Interior Design,

Fashion Illustration, Physical

Education, Recreation Leadership,

Executive Secretariat, Legal

Secretariat, Medical Secretariat,

Religion,

Science and Allied Fields,

Business Administration,

Dental Assistant,

Medical Assistant, Health Care,

Administrative and Human Services.

For your Mount Ida Catalog, contact

Page Editor, Director of Admissions

MOUNT IDA JUNIOR COLLEGE

772 Boston Street

Mount Ida, N.H. 03078

(603) 888-7000

EDUCATION GUIDE

colleges and universities -- united states

SIMMONS COLLEGE

1975 Coed Summer Session

May 27—July 5

Boston, Mass.

ART Introductory Introduction to Studio Art	Modern American Fiction Modern British Classics	The Law and Society (Business Law) Personal Administration
BIOLOGY Human Anatomy Man in the Living World Microbiology Physiology	FOREIGN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES Intermediate French (5 credits) Intermediate Spanish (5 credits) Readings in French Literature	MATHEMATICS First Mathematics Introductory Statistics
EDUCATION Services in the Schools*	GOVERNMENT Public Opinion, the Mass Media, and American Democracy*	NURSING Nursing I (5 credits)
ENGLISH The European Short Story	MANAGEMENT Financial Accounting	PSYCHOLOGY Abnormal* Child Clinical*

*Evening

GENERAL INFORMATION: Courses are 4 credits, unless otherwise noted. Tuition is \$55 per credit hour. Dormitory space is available: \$150 (single occupancy) and \$150 per person (double occupancy) for the season. Information regarding graduate courses in the School of Library Science and the Department of Education may be obtained by contacting those offices directly.

For additional information, contact:
Director of Summer Session
Simmons College
300 The Fenway
Boston, Massachusetts 02115
(617) 738-2177

What's New at Ricker? hmmm...
Let's see... Fully accredited...
Individual attention... varsity athletics...
Coed dorms... Great New Library...
loads of concerned people... radio and television stations...
A major in communications...
unsurpassed CLEAN Environment...

I guess there's nothing REALLY new here, we're still the same vitally concerned institution that has an educational tradition dating back to 1848!

For further information write:
John L. Bove
DEAN OF ADMISSIONS
RICKER COLLEGE
Houlton, MAINE 04730 OR CALL: 800-541-7985 TOLL FREE

THE RIGHT SCHOOL?

Find it advertised in The Christian Science Monitor

people

Wildlife champion

By Monty Hoyt
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
"People are always asking me, 'Why do you spend so much time trying to save animals when there are so many people to be saved?'" says Felipe Benavides, a Peruvian former diplomat who recently received a \$50,000 prize as one of the world's leading wildlife conservationists.

"My answer to them is quite simple," he continues, his fiery eyes and rapid gestures freezing to express utter seriousness. "In saving animals, I am saving people."

More than 20 years ago, this tireless crusader ended a distinguished diplomatic career, during which he had been Peru's consul general in London and New York and had served in other European capitals.

It was a shy, sheepish-looking relative of the llama, the vicuña, which persuaded him to leave that promising career. A wild, high-strung animal, the vicuña faced extinction. Valued for its wool, considered the finest in the world, its numbers had dropped from over 400,000 early in the century to less than 5,000.

First, Mr. Benavides calmed the government of Peru to set up a vicuña reserve. Then he got Peru and Bolivia to issue strict laws banning the killing and exporting of vicuña wools and furs. Then he persuaded Argentina and Chile to join in the four-nation La Paz agreement to save the vicuña.

But that wasn't enough. Campaigning diligently, he succeeded in getting the United States and Great Britain to stop importing vicuña.

Soon the day will come, Mr. Benavides foretells, when rich vicuña wool will once

again be humanely sheared from these undomesticable animals, as it was from early Incan times. Again competing on the world market with cashmere and other fine wools, vicuña can provide Peru with a valuable, renewable resource.

Vicuña in Peru are beginning to revive (they now stand at 23,000). So this ambassador for wildlife has turned his main attraction to saving other animals. He has convinced his government to ban the trade, trapping, and killing of 16 other endangered species including the spectacled bear, the condor, flamingo, chinchilla, Andean deer, and guanaco (another llama relative).

Last year, he convinced Peru to ban the export of wild animals altogether.

"Now nothing comes out of our country. You see what I did was to nationalize all wildlife. I don't believe animals should be used for the benefit of a few traders. They belong to everybody," Mr. Benavides says.

In his spare moments, he joined forces with the late Charles A. Lindbergh to stop the killing of blue whales by a Peruvian whaling company. He founded the Lima zoo and was the guiding force in establishing Manu National Park, the largest such park in South America. Most recently, he has been involved in setting up a rare marine sanctuary and national park on Paracas Peninsula, a priceless pre-Incan archaeological site.

This energetic defender of "the fourth world," as he calls it, was selected in January by the World Wildlife Fund to be the first recipient of the J. Paul Getty Wildlife Conservation Prize. Mr. Benavides stood out from among 628 nominations in 42 countries. His prize money will help fund a biological research institute at Paracas, Peru.

EDUCATION GUIDE

colleges and universities -- united states

30 YEARS OF SERVICE TO G.I. BILL VETERANS

THE UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH

Office of Veterans Affairs
Pittsburgh, PA 15260
(412) 624-6500

home study

IF YOU CAN DO THIS



Student's Work

The Alexander School of Painting offers you a revolutionary lowest Home Study Course in oil painting at a price everyone can afford. It is designed for beginners, amateurs and professionals alike.

We GUARANTEE to make you a good painter or your money back. No drawing ability necessary. No salesman will call.

For details:

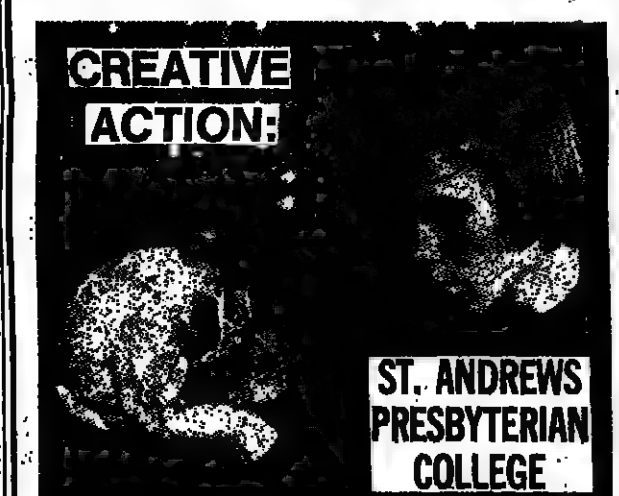
Alexander School of Painting
Fine Arts Building, Dept. 7
Chicago, Illinois 60605

Name _____
Address _____
City _____
State _____ Zip _____

study abroad?

Go with a Monitor-advertised school or tour

colleges and universities -- united states



With small group learning and a faculty ratio of one to twelve students, St. Andrews has high academic standards, an excellent record of placement in professional and graduate school, but most of all, a creative ferment in all of the liberal arts and one of the most sophisticated academic programs on the East Coast. Theatre, creative writing, athletics, and publishing three campus literary magazines; a new small press, and award winning students and teachers working together in such areas as sculpture, poetry, film and painting are part of St. Andrews' liveliness. Financial aid and competitive scholarships are available.

For further information write Director of Admissions, St. Andrews Presbyterian College, Lenoirburg, NC 28552.

agnes scott COLLEGE

Liberal arts for women

B.A. degree in 23 fields; self-designed major

Campus in metro-Atlanta

For brochures, clip and mail:

To: Office of Admissions, Box B
Agnes Scott College, Decatur, Georgia 30030

Name _____ Year _____
Address _____ H.S. graduate _____
Street _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____

'Accept Only the True'

Martin N. Heafer of Houston, Texas, lectures in The Mother Church

Christian Science lecturer Martin N. Heafer, C.S.B., urged an audience in Boston yesterday to put serious effort into learning about God as "the one source of all that is true and good."

He cited the example of Christ Jesus in accepting "only true good, spiritual good, rather than the lies of sickness or sin."

To do this, said Mr. Heafer, is to accept what the Apostle Paul called "the divine Mind that gives us the true idea of God and man."

A former business executive, Mr. Heafer, who comes from Houston, Texas, became a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship in 1984 and a teacher of Christian Science in 1987. He spoke in The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

"Accept Only the True" was the title of his lecture.

Mr. Heafer was introduced by Clem W. Collins, First Reader of The Mother Church. The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

I'm sure you've all had the same experience as I had the other day. I was listening to the news on TV and at a break the announcer said, "I'll be right back after this message." It struck me more forcibly than ever before that what followed wasn't really a message at all—it was a sales pitch for calla lily bulbs. Now I love beautiful flowers, but I wasn't interested just then in hearing about calla lily bulbs. But, I thought: "Why I don't have to listen to that! I can turn it off." And I did.

Just so, we're all confronted at times with what we might think of as sales pitches of another kind—suggestions of sickness, lack, failure, dissatisfaction, as well as temptations to do things we know are wrong. But in the same way that we can turn off a TV set, we can stop listening to these suggestions or believing they're irresistible. And when we do, a wonderful thing happens. Good begins to appear in our experience.

But even to turn off a TV set or tune in to a better channel, we have to know something about a TV set. If we'd never seen one, we wouldn't know how to turn it off; we might even think there was nothing we could do about what we were seeing and hearing.

So it is with changing our thoughts and experience. We need to know how to turn evil off and how to switch to the good that's everywhere at hand—how to accept the true and make it our own. Unless we learn how to do this, our lives may be unsatisfying and unproductive.

So let's consider together this evening how to consciously take our thoughts from God, the one source of all that is true and good.

There's a story of the little girl who was drawing a picture. Her mother looked over her shoulder and said, "Cheryl, what are you drawing?" The little girl replied, "I'm making a picture of God." "But," said the mother, "how can you draw a picture of God? No one knows what God looks like." "Mother," said the little girl, "when I get finished, everybody will know what God looks like."

Now, of course, we can't picture God physically, but we're all forming our concept of God in thought, whether we realize it or not. We know there's something outside of ourselves, some power, Intelligence, Love, call it God or whatever. We can't see or feel or sense Him physically. But we can get a clear mental sense of what God is by knowing Him as Spirit, as pure Love, by having some idea of Him as

absolute Truth, by realizing Him to be the one infinite Mind and source of Intelligence.

These spiritual concepts may seem vague and intangible to the physical senses, but our perception of them through our spiritual senses tells us what God is.

So like little Cheryl, when we correctly form our idea of God, we surely know what He is. We learn God as the one infinite Mind or Intelligence, the source of all true thought and of all good.

Can right ideas of God have anything to do with our physical bodies? Well, they have everything to do with them. For instance, let's take some physical activity such as football.

When watching a football game on TV, as the action becomes intense, you hear the announcer say, "And the adrenalin begins to flow." He's indicating that the men playing are becoming capable of greater mental and physical effort supposedly due to the force of the adrenalin secreted into their bloodstreams. But what really tells the body that the situation demands "all-out" effort and empowers the limbs to add that extra speed? Why, the thought of the player, of course.

Prayerful thinking

I remember an experience I had along these lines in my early years. Due to certain circumstances, I'd started school when I was four years old and as a result qualified for entrance to a university at the early age of 14. The university authorities were satisfied as to my academic qualifications and mental ability but were doubtful that a boy of 14 could meet the physical demands of a college freshman. So they decided I had to pass certain physical tests—a sort of mini-decathlon. I must run a hundred yards in a certain time, swim 50 yards, and so on. Well, for a boy of 14 to take tests designed for the average 18-year-old college freshman was quite a challenge. As I was running, jumping and swimming, you can be sure my adrenalin was flowing!

But before I took these tests, I did a lot of prayerful thinking. I realized that the same divine Mind which had been the source of my capacity as a student would provide me with the energy and strength that I needed to pass these tests. The measureless power of God would enable me to do what was right and to accomplish this good purpose.

I saw that I couldn't be made afraid or doubtful by believing that I was dependent on human will or my own meager physical strength. I was depending completely upon divine Principle, Mind, and not on anything human. I further realized that man is never immature, but always the individual representative of God, divine Mind, complete and expressing all God's qualities.

Well, I didn't break any track records, but I did pass the tests! And went on to get my degree. I learned a lesson that has stood me in good stead ever since.

The activating power behind all right accomplishment comes from God, divine Mind, not brain, stimulated by adrenalin or any other type of matter. The physical actions and reactions viewed in brain and bloodstream are the effects of thought, not causes. So-called brain waves are only simulated thought. They're no more real thinking than manning a flight trainer is real flying!

True thought is something else. It's thought rooted in goodness, unselfish love, purity—

spiritual qualities which come to us from God, Spirit. As we become conscious of these qualities of God—love, peace, joy, intelligence—as we dwell quietly with them, we're truly thinking—we confidently turn off evil and increasingly experience only good. And there's nothing uncertain or random about this. It's scientific; it's the application to human affairs of pure spiritual Truth.

In order to perceive and recognize God as the one all-governing Mind, we not only have to turn off suggestions of suffering, but also we have to turn off relying on matter as the source of good, of pleasure, of comfort. This is an important point. To find continuing good in our lives, we must be willing to live more spiritually, more close to God, as Spirit. This demands that we express the spiritual qualities of love and true spiritual joy, rather than aim for merely material comfort, ease and success.

A woman many greatly admire came to this recognition, at the cost of guaranteed material comfort and ease. And great good resulted not only for herself but for the whole world.

She was alone, separated from her husband, disowned by her family, living on a very small income, staying in boardinghouses, mending and mending her own clothes. Her wealthy sister offered to build her a home and settle enough money on her to make her independent. But there was a catch—that she give up her search for the infinite source of all that is true and good which she believed could be found through prayer—prayers like those of Christ Jesus which healed the sick.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, chose not to take this path of comfort and ease which could have been hers. Rather she chose to seek eternal Truth, a clearer understanding of the spiritual facts of good which underlie human existence. And thousands have come to know their real spiritual identity because she discovered the true nature of God, good, as divine Truth and of man as divine Mind's wholly spiritual idea. Her sister, Abigail, may not have comprehended Mary's refusal. But Mary knew she could not do otherwise. When it came right down to it she had no choice.

Message of divine good

In the years that followed Mrs. Eddy gloried in all-demanding spiritual and humane labors. She wrote "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the textbook of Christian Science, constantly revising it until its inspired message of divine good comes through as we read it today with the utmost clarity. She also established the Church of Christ, Scientist, with its purpose to "re-instate primitive Christianity and its lost element of healing" (Church Manual, p. 17).

So the primitive healing truths taught by Christ Jesus have been re-instituted and are being taught and followed by the Christian Science churches and examples, as Mrs. Eddy did. They are motivated by Jesus' promise: "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also" (John 14:12).

So, all of us, as we learn that God is the one infinite Mind, governing all true thought, can actively accept the spiritual good that's always present.

But there seems to be another source of thought, of motivation, in addition to divine Mind—a second mind, which would tempt us to accept evil as inevitable. It would have us believe there's another creation not made by

God, good, and that means another creation. What can we say about this?

Well, it's obviously quite true that in the world around us we see sickness and a painful, unhappy, sorrowful events of all kinds. All these are the result of our minds only believing in many, separate personal minds, apart from the one infinite divine Mind. And this belief arises from the false concept of man as a material mortal.

Yet the truth is that man isn't a material mortal controlled by a physical brain or personal mind of his own. He's a wholly spiritual idea which has no mind but God. His identity consists of expressing God's erroneous suggestions of many personal minds, accepting and giving out evil thoughts are called collectively in the Bible the carnal or fleshly mind; in Christian Science we call it mortal mind. But this belief in a mind or carnal apart from God isn't the way it really is.

True cause is God

Evil doesn't have a real cause, for true cause is God, the one Mind. And since He is God, what He causes is completely good. Then any appearance of evil is due to mistaken belief that it's real and has a cause. But evil has no cause, no source, no identity, because it being in God and therefore good, healthy, happy. This is the scientific basis, the absolute divine Truth, on which Christian Science bases their prayers. When we realize this, we stop believing in a second mind, mortal mind, and we begin to turn evil off for ourselves and others. One result is that immediately we feel ourselves free moral agents, able to reject the temptation to sin.

True morality doesn't come from human rules but from divine wisdom. It's not the product of the Victorian age or any other of its early written record is in the commandments of Moses, and it came to full flower in the grace and truth exemplified by Jesus' results from divine absolute Truth, revealing man to us as the pure, spiritually ideal image and likeness of God instead of a carnal, sensually and selfishness.

Man isn't a sinner. If man were a sinner, he would be a sinner and this is unthinkable because man is God's reflection. A mortal because he believes man has to, or because he believes man wants to. But in both of these instances, he's mistaken. Man isn't a mortal because by his very nature he accepts divine selfhood as the reflection of pure Mind.

Scientific prayer is an impregnable defense against the deceptive suggestions of mortal mind.

A young friend of mine learned this. He really didn't want to do wrong, but a single, very attractive young fellow in his class yielded to the misleading impulses of mortal mind. He told me frankly that he was "going around" with different girls. He felt guilty, couldn't help himself. But he felt guilty of remorse and yearned for moral freedom.

When he talked with me about it I told him that his desire to turn off sensuality and do what was right was of God and therefore determinative in his experience. That he allowed the purity and wisdom which were his Godly heritage to be expressed in his mind, freed from the suggestions that he must go to physical, willful impulses to do so-called manhood.

My young friend agreed with these statements of truth, but said, more or less, "I

to do this, but when I'm confronted with a provocative situation, I just become unglued and my good resolutions go down the drain." I brought out that he didn't have to depend on his own ability to resist. He could put himself into God's hands; and God was the only power. That there actually was only one Mind, God, which could furnish him with all the moral courage, all the spiritual strength he needed to accept his own true, God-like thoughts; that it wasn't a question of obedience to someone else's rules of conduct, but simply following God's rule of wisdom and purity, the rule of his own true spiritual nature.

He began to see that he couldn't be confused to believe that he was confronted with an irresistible biological urge; but it was simply a stupid, unintelligent suggestion that he do something he didn't want to do.

He left my office in a changed, uplifted state of mind. He saw himself as God's man, pure, intelligent and rightly guided, not ever having to yield to these sensual temptations. He had a new confidence in his God-given dominion—and in the months that followed he was able to prove it.

And sickness is no less a result of belief in a mind apart from God than is sin. A sick experience is determined by acceptance of the suggestions of this supposed mind, not by physical conditions. Sometimes these suggestions present themselves as our own thought, sometimes as the weight of the whole world's belief in heredity, contagion, accident, or whatever it may be. But when we accept God as the source of all true thought, we can effectively resist the temptation to be sick also. And, of course, once we realize sickness like sin is a temptation, we know we don't have to yield to it—and we certainly don't want to.

Health is a spiritual fact which is always present. When we realize health is the reality, we lose the belief in disease and it disappears, because we're no longer projecting it on the body by believing it to be there.

The greatest healer

Now if this seems like a very radical thought to you—that sickness is no less a temptation than sin—let me tell you how a man was healed of paralysis.

He had to be carried on a stretcher everywhere he went by some faithful friends. They thought they knew how he could be healed, but they had to get their friend into a certain house in order to accomplish it. There were crowds of people in the way. But they were ingenious. They carried their paralyzed friend up on to the top of the house, took out a part of the roof and let him down through the roof into the room.

And there was someone there, a man who consistently turned to God for his thoughts. This man, Christ Jesus, proved his perfect Christliness by his obedience and as a result was the greatest healer of all time.

But picture this scene. The paralyzed man, lying on his stretcher, finally reaching Jesus through the vaulted efforts of his friends. And what does Jesus say to him? Why, this, "Son, thy sins be forgiven thee" (Mark 2:5). Now, what kind of reaction did Jesus get to this startling statement? Here was a man needing physical healing, but Jesus talks about forgiving his sins! The people standing around were just as startled as you might have been when I said a moment ago that sickness was no less a temptation than sin. The hypocritical scribes and Pharisees standing about didn't say anything to Jesus. They knew the marvelous things he could do, and that the people loved him, so they didn't dare say anything out loud in opposition.

But they must have thought plenty! And Jesus perceived their thoughts and answered them: "Whether it is easier to say to the sick of the palsy, 'Thy sins be forgiven thee,' or to say, 'Arise, and take up thy bed, and walk?' But that ye may know that the Son of man hath power on earth to forgive sins, (he saith to the sick of the palsy,) . . . Arise, and take up thy bed, and go thy way into thine house." And the story continues, "Immediately he arose, took up the bed, and went forth . . ." (Mark 2:9-12).

This is how the greatest and most scientific healer of all healed physical sickness—in the same way that he healed sin. In other words, he showed those he healed how to make a better, more Godlike choice of thoughts—by turning off mortal mind and yielding to the power of the one divine Mind. We can go and do likewise.

Now it's true some illnesses may seem to be caused by some moral fault but I'm not saying it's a sin to be sick. It's like this: sickness and sin both result from not turning to God for our thoughts or not knowing how to. When we reject mortal mind's temptation to believe in evil as real, this obliterates and heals sickness in the same way as it forgives and destroys sin, because both sin and sickness are mistaken beliefs. As Jesus did, we can accept only true good, spiritual good, rather than believe the lies of sickness or sin. To do this is to accept what the Apostle Paul called "the mind of Christ" (1 Cor. 2:16), the divine Mind that gives us the true idea of God and man and our whole experience.

swered them: "Whether it is easier to say to the sick of the palsy, 'Thy sins be forgiven thee,' or to say, 'Arise, and take up thy bed, and walk?' But that ye may know that the Son of man hath power on earth to forgive sins, (he saith to the sick of the palsy,) . . . Arise, and take up thy bed, and go thy way into thine house." And the story continues, "Immediately he arose, took up the bed, and went forth . . ." (Mark 2:9-12).

This is how the greatest and most scientific healer of all healed physical sickness—in the same way that he healed sin. In other words, he showed those he healed how to make a better, more Godlike choice of thoughts—by turning off mortal mind and yielding to the power of the one divine Mind. We can go and do likewise.

Now it's true some illnesses may seem to be caused by some moral fault but I'm not saying it's a sin to be sick. It's like this: sickness and sin both result from not turning to God for our thoughts or not knowing how to. When we reject mortal mind's temptation to believe in evil as real, this obliterates and heals sickness in the same way as it forgives and destroys sin, because both sin and sickness are mistaken beliefs. As Jesus did, we can accept only true good, spiritual good, rather than believe the lies of sickness or sin. To do this is to accept what the Apostle Paul called "the mind of Christ" (1 Cor. 2:16), the divine Mind that gives us the true idea of God and man and our whole experience.

Scientific truth glimpsed

Mary Baker Eddy discovered Christian Science in 1888 when she glimpsed the scientific truth underlying Jesus' question: "Whether it is easier to say, 'Thy sins be forgiven thee,' or to say, 'Arise, take up thy bed and walk?' She saw what Jesus meant; that sickness is due to incorrect thoughts—to the belief in an existence apart from Spirit—just as sin is. She writes: "Any supposed information, coming from the body or from inert matter as if either were intelligent, is an illusion of mortal mind,—one of its dreams. Realize that the evidence of the senses is not to be accepted in the case of sickness, any more than it is in the case of sin" (Science and Health, p. 385-6).

Her glimpse of this scientific fact at this time brought her from the threat of death back to health. In the following 45 years her vision of the Christ, Truth, gradually grew brighter and she won her way to the complete revelation of divine Science. This rich legacy—Christian Science—explains and reveals how each one of us can be free from sickness, sin, and eventually mortality itself. We can turn off the evil suggestions of a mind apart from God and accept wholeheartedly the divine Mind, God, good.

True humility expressed

Now accepting the good that is everywhere present is not a passive activity—far from it. It's a spiritually scientific activity. It's spiritual conviction that we can have "the mind of Christ" and praying out from that conviction with unselfed love.

Jesus was able to do the marvelous things that he did because he accepted no other mind. He refused to believe that men could go hungry, so he fed thousands, when lean and hungry thinking was leading them to believe they had only a few loaves and fishes.

He didn't believe that so-called natural disasters were the "acts of God" we used to read about in insurance policies. He would never have gone against an "act of God" but

he stilled the stormy waters when they threatened the lives of his friends.

He even set aside death itself. He refused to bow down to that so-called irresistible event, which is mistakenly believed by some to be God's will. He didn't believe God would give parents a lovely child, and then take it away for no apparent reason. Or that one could become sick and die from exposure endured in caring for a sick friend. He knew that God's thoughts, expressed in our thinking, produced no such evil results and he proved this time and again.

Jesus was completely free from any sense of egotism, any sense of a mind separate from Christ. He expressed the true humility which is required for man to express the powerful ideas of Love. Without love he couldn't have done his mighty works. Without unselfish love, we, too, can't accomplish anything worthwhile. When we have "the mind of Christ," we do express pure love, because God, divine Mind, is infinite Love itself. As we humbly relinquish human will, pride, selfishness, self-protection, we begin to express the Christly love which identifies our true selfhood. Then, as with Jesus, our meekness becomes mightiness. We're able to pray with conviction and accomplish the good we want to.

For example, I know a man who was gradually losing his physical powers through the so-called aging process. He couldn't run as fast, or hit a golf ball as hard, or move about as quickly as he used to. He was somewhat disturbed by this confrontation with the seemingly irresistible forces of matter, claiming to be the relentless process of aging and decline.

As he prayed to overcome this problem he suddenly thought, "Why, I can love! I can love as well, or better, than I ever did! The passing of time, the revolution of the earth about the sun, doesn't in any way affect my ability to love. I can love more and more as time goes on." With this spiritual conviction a great sense of uplift and inspiration came to him. From that time on he became more agile, more active, less afraid of decline and decay, as he expressed more genuine spiritual love.

Prayer of conviction

The prayer of spiritual conviction has nothing to do with words. It's not the words we use in our prayers that matter, however precise and correct they may be. It's how scientifically we're thinking, how much we're one with our right desires and let "the mind of Christ" be in us.

We must really mean it when we pray. Really mean it like a farmer I once heard about. He had three cats. In his kitchen door he cut three holes for them to go outside. When asked why he made three holes, one for each cat, instead of letting them all use the same hole, he replied, "When I say 'cat,' I mean 'cat!'"

We can say almost anything, but it's our thoughts that express our true desires. Eddy puts it this way: "Words may be false desire, and pour forth a hypocrite's prayer; but thoughts are our honest conviction." ("No and Yes," p. 40). When our prayer is to express God, to have the Mind which is in Christ, and we're willing to unselfishly give up a sense of mind and personality separate from Christ, this prayer never fails. Because we're then expressing God, Truth—the one divine Mind—and the solid conviction of good comes to us because we're one with His omnipotence.

It's not you as a human, mortal being having a false sense of selfhood that heals. It's you, as you bear witness to the unselfed love of God, that heals the lives of his friends.

It's you, as you witness the truth as Christ Jesus did, the truth that man is spiritual and perfect.

A woman I knew was healed of a severe eye problem through the scientific prayer of spiritual conviction and unselfed love. She had accidentally pierced her eyeball with a metal object. Even though she was able to carry on her daily activities, she was very conscious of the pain each time she blinked her eyes. She began to be afraid she might lose her sight in that eye.

She asked for help from a Christian Science practitioner and they prayed steadily for several days. Finally, she felt she was being healed. The pain, the discomfort, and the fear disappeared. But there was still a dark clot on the surface of the eyeball. Then one day, sometime later, the eye began to tear again, and became very uncomfortable. Fear and discouragement rushed into her thinking. She thought to herself: "Why isn't this healed? Why aren't our prayers answered, I'm praying as hard and earnestly as I can and so is the practitioner." Then it came to her, "Do I really mean it when I say I'm willing to have the Mind which was also in Christ Jesus? Do I really believe that God heals everything and is healing me?"

Healing experienced

She realized that while she was saying the words correctly and trying to believe them, she hadn't selflessly put her whole heart into it. She was still fearing for herself and believing that the physical condition had to change first before she was healed.

Then, she resolutely turned on these false thoughts as unacceptable. She knew they weren't from God because they weren't truly good. She insisted she didn't have to accept anything but the true and good.

Some lines of a hymn (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 134) well express her thinking!

The thought of Thee is mightier far Than sin and pain and sorrow are.

The solid conviction of divine Truth came to her. She realized that physical conditions weren't determinative, that God had already answered her prayer, and no evidence of physical sense to the contrary could deny the spiritual fact that she was healed.

And she was! The blood clot, pain, and inflammation disappeared completely.

So whether the temptation is to do something wrong, to fear we might make a wrong decision, or be sick, we don't have to give in to it. Instead we can accept the true good that God is always pouring out for us. Accepting the one divine Mind, God, as our Mind, enables us to be in complete control of our bodies, our human experience, our lives, and they become harmonious and happy.

We find an ever-increasing awareness of our true selves as the sons and daughters of God, having the mind which was in Christ Jesus. We're capable of expressing more pure, unselfish, divine Love, the love which must always be present in the real man. We become convinced that our scientific prayers have already been answered by divine Love, and therefore heal.

We understand that the true, the good of God is all we ever really have to accept.

© 1975 The Christian Science Board of Directors. All rights reserved.

A short article on Christian Science appears daily on The Home Forum page. Today's article is entitled: Everything we need.

French/German

A time for diplomacy—not guns

By Joseph C. Harsch

Western foreign policy in the foreseeable future is going to have to lean more heavily on diplomacy than on guns — and this may turn out to be a gain, not a loss.

True, there must be military strength behind effective diplomacy. (There must also be a sound economy and a confidence by people in the competence of their government.) But looking back over the long road which has led to the collapse of American policy in Vietnam one cannot help but notice that there were times along that road when diplomacy might have served the United States better than its guns.

Let's start with the summer of 1949 when the government of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was collapsing before the advance of the Communist armies. It was a situation similar to the one prevailing today in Vietnam. The United States backed the Chiang government, but did so against the advice of many of its experts on China.

Many of the "old China hands," diplomats

who had spent much of their lives in China, who knew the language, the people, the history, and the characteristics of China argued that the Communists were bound to win, that backing Chiang would mean tying the influence of the U.S. in China to failure, and that the only practicable, sensible course would be to cut loose from Chiang and at least keep the diplomatic channels open to the inevitable new rulers of China.

Those who gave such advice were denounced as being pro-Communist and their careers were in most cases ruined. But they were not pro-Communists. They didn't want the Communists to win. But they did believe that Mao Tse-tung's forces were bound to win and that the only practical course open was to accept this as the factual basis of American policy.

If their advice had been accepted and acted upon from 1949, how different would history have been?

First, it is possible, indeed even probable, there would never have been the North Korean attack on South Korea, hence no

Korean war. In the absence of a Korean war the breach between Moscow and Peking might have opened in 1950 instead of in 1960. After all, the Russians looted Manchuria beginning in 1945 as thoroughly as they looted everything their armies overran in Europe. And the Chinese resented that looting then as bitterly as did the Europeans.

Had there been no Korean war, no open and avowed hostility between Washington and Peking, and no answering alliance between Moscow and Peking, there would have been no real occasion for American interference in Vietnam, hence no Vietnam war.

Professional diplomacy does not operate by ideology. It is concerned with "realpolitik." It thinks in terms of the long-term practical interests of a nation regardless of the race, creed, or color of other peoples.

It would have been practical and realistic for the U.S. to gear its policy toward China to the theory of offering China an alternative to the Soviet alliance. The enormous advantages which have resulted since President Nixon did offer the Chinese that alternative are so

manifest that they give impressive support to the original arguments of those "old China hands" in 1949. It is merely an irony of history that the same Richard Nixon who persuaded them at that time came to adopt their policy, and to prove that they were sound in their reading of the China situation and in their proposals for handling it.

The more today's American diplomats study the story of events in Asia from the original adoption of a policy of hostility toward China the more they are likely to conclude that the American role was played the wrong way all the way down. But now we are at the end of that road. It's time for a new start. Congress has grown acutely allergic to the idea of using guns where perhaps diplomacy might do as well or better.

For a time at least Washington must rely heavily on diplomacy. Considering how much the primary reliance on guns has worked in Asia, necessity may well be the mother of a new era in American foreign policy and it should work — certainly no worse than the old and perhaps much better.

Eine Ära der Diplomatie — nicht der Waffen

Von Joseph C. Harsch

In absehbarer Zeit wird sich der Westen in seiner Außenpolitik mehr auf Diplomatie als auf Waffen verlassen müssen — und dies mag sich als ein Gewinn, nicht als ein Nachteil erweisen. Zugegeben, erfolgreiche Diplomatie muß durch militärische Stärke gestützt werden. (Aber eine gesunde Wirtschaft und das Vertrauen des Volkes in die Fähigkeit seiner Regierung sind ebenso notwendig.) Blickt man jedoch auf den langen Weg zurück, der zum Zusammenbruch des amerikanischen Vietnampolitik führte, so kann man nicht umhin festzustellen, daß mitunter die Diplomatie den Vereinigten Staaten auf diesem Wege einen besseren Dienst erwiesen hätte als ihre Waffen.

Beginnen wir mit dem Sommer 1949, als die Regierung des Generalissimos Tschiang Kai-schek unter dem Vormarsch der kommunistischen Armeen zusammenbrach. Damals herrschte eine ähnliche Situation wie die heute in Vietnam. Die USA unterstützten — entgegen dem Rat vieler ihrer China-Experten — die Regierung Tschiang Kai-schek.

Viele der "alten China-Hasen," Diplomaten, die einen großen Teil ihres Lebens in China zugebracht hatten, die die Sprache, die Menschen, die Geschichte und die Eigenarten Chinas

kannten, vertraten den Standpunkt, daß die Kommunisten ganz gewiß siegen würden, daß die USA, wenn sie Tschiang Kai-schek unterstützten, ihren Einfluß in China verlieren würden und daß der einzig praktische und vernünftige Kurs darin bestehe, die Bindungen zu Tschiang Kai-schek zu lösen und zumindest die diplomatischen Kanäle zu den unvermeidlichen neuen Herrschern Chinas offenzuhalten.

Diejenigen, die solchen Rat erteilten, wurden als pro-kommunistisch denunziert, und in den meisten Fällen waren sie, was ihre Laufbahn betraf, ruiniert. Aber sie waren nicht pro-kommunistisch. Sie wollten nicht, daß die Kommunisten den Sieg davontrügen. Doch sie waren davon überzeugt, daß die Streitkräfte Mao Tse-tungs gewinnen würden und daß der einzige praktische Kurs, den sie verfolgen konnten, darin bestand, dies als die faktische Grundlage der amerikanischen Politik zu akzeptieren.

Wenn ihr Rat angenommen und von 1949 an befolgt worden wäre, wie wäre dann die geschichtliche Entwicklung verlaufen? Zunächst einmal ist es möglich, ja sogar wahrscheinlich, daß Nordkorea niemals Südkorea angegriffen und es daher keinen Koreakrieg gegeben hätte. Und ohne einen Koreakrieg wäre es vielleicht bereits 1950 anstatt 1960 zu

dem Bruch zwischen Moskau und Peking gekommen. Die Russen haben schließlich Anfang 1945 die Mandchurie ebenso gründlich geplündert wie alles, was ihre Armeen in Europa überrannten. Und die Chinesen waren damals ebenso verbittert über die Plünderung wie die Europäer.

Hätte es keinen Koreakrieg gegeben, keine offen erklärte Feindseligkeit zwischen Washington und Peking und in folgedessen kein Bündnis zwischen Moskau und Peking, dann hätte Amerika keinen wirklichen Grund gehabt, sich in Vietnam einzuschalten, und somit wäre es nicht zu einem Vietnamkrieg gekommen.

Die diplomatische Kunst läßt sich nicht von Ideologien leiten. Ihr geht es um die "Realpolitik." Sie denkt in Begriffen von langfristigen praktischen Interessen eines Landes, ungeachtet der Rasse, des Glaubens oder der Hautfarbe anderer Völker.

Es wäre praktisch und realistisch gewesen, wenn die USA sich in ihrer Chinapolitik darauf eingestellt hätten, China eine Alternative zu der sowjetischen Allianz zu bieten. Die ungeheuren Vorteile, die sich herausgeschält haben, seit Präsident Nixon den Chinesen diese Alternative anbot, sind so klar erkennbar, daß sie die ursprünglichen Argumente jener "alten China-Hasen" aus dem Jahre 1949 beträchtlich

erhöhten. Es ist lediglich eine Ironie der Geschichte, daß derselbe Richard Nixon, der sie damals verfolgte, sich schließlich ihre politische Auffassung zu eigen machte und bewies, daß die Lage in China richtig eingeschätzt hatten und daß ihre Empfehlungen, wie sich die USA verhalten sollten, gut gewesen waren.

Je mehr sich die amerikanischen Diplomaten von heute mit den Ereignissen in Asien befassen, angefangen bei der ursprünglich verfolgten politischen Linie der Feindseligkeit gegenüber China, desto eher kommt ihnen der Gedanke, daß die Amerikaner ihre Rolle von Anfang an falsch gespielt haben. Nun sind wir aber am Ende dieses Weges angelangt. Es ist an der Zeit, neu anzufangen. Der Kongreß ist sehr empfänglich geworden gegen den Gedanken, zu den Waffen zu greifen, und die Diplomatie genauso viel, wenn nicht mehr, erreichen mag.

Mindestens eine Zeitlang muß sich nun Washington fest auf die Diplomatie verlassen. Wenn man bedenkt, wie wenig Amerika dadurch erreicht hat, daß es sich in Asien hauptsächlich auf Waffen verließ, mag die Notwendigkeit wohl die Mutter einer neuen Ära der amerikanischen Außenpolitik sein, die erfolgreich sein sollte — bestimmt wird sie nicht schlimmer sein als die alte, und vielleicht viel besser.

L'heure de la diplomatie — non des canons

par Joseph C. Harsch

Il faudra dans le futur prévisible que la politique étrangère de l'Ouest se repose beaucoup plus sur la diplomatie que sur les canons — ce qui sera très probablement un avantage, non un inconvénient.

Assurément, la diplomatie efficace doit s'appuyer sur la force militaire. (Elle doit également s'accompagner d'une économie saine et de la confiance de la nation dans la compétence du gouvernement.) Mais regardant en arrière sur la longue route qui a abouti à l'effondrement de la politique américaine au Vietnam, on ne peut s'empêcher de noter que parfois, tout au long, il y a eu des moments où la diplomatie aurait pu servir les États-Unis mieux que les canons.

Commençons avec l'été de 1949: au moment où le gouvernement du généralissimo Tschang-Kai chek est en train de s'effondrer devant l'avance des armées communistes. La situation ressemble alors à celle qui régnait aujourd'hui au Vietnam. Les U.S.A. épaulent le gouvernement de Tschang, mais ceci à l'encontre des conseils que produisent un grand nombre de leurs experts en affaires chinoises.

Bien des diplomates, «vétérans de la Chine», qui avaient vécu une grande

partie de leur vie en Chine et connaissent sa langue, ses habitants, son histoire et ses particularités, insisteront qu'assurément les communistes allaient être vainqueurs, que le fait d'appuyer Tschang signifiait que l'influence américaine en Chine serait vouée à l'échec, et que la seule voie pratique et sensée à adopter consisterait à rompre avec Tschang et à tout le moins à garder la voie diplomatique ouverte à l'égard des nouveaux dirigeants de la Chine.

Pareils conseillers furent dénoncés comme pro-communistes et dans la plupart des cas leur carrière sombra. Ils n'étaient toutefois pas pro-communistes. Ils ne voulaient pas la victoire des communistes. Mais ils pensaient en effet que les forces de Mao-Tse-toung allaient, à n'en pas douter, la victoire et que la seule solution pratique consistait à accepter cet état de choses comme base effective de la ligne de conduite américaine.

Si leur conseil avait été accepté et suivi en 1949, dans quelle mesure les événements historiques eussent-ils été différents?

Premièrement, il est possible, même probable, que l'attaque de la Corée du Nord contre la Corée du Sud n'aurait jamais eu lieu, donc pas de guerre de Corée. Sans guerre de Corée, la trêve

entre Moscou et Pékin aurait pu s'ouvrir en 1950 au lieu de 1960. Après tout, les Russes ont pillé la Mandchourie au début de 1945 aussi totalement qu'ils ont pillé tout ce que leurs armées avaient conquis en Europe. Et, à l'époque, les Chinois ont déploré cette mise à sac aussi amèrement que les Européens.

S'il n'y avait eu ni guerre de Corée, ni trêve avec Moscou, et aucune alliance correspondante entre Moscou et Pékin, il n'y aurait eu aucune véritable occasion d'interférence américaine au Vietnam; et par conséquent pas de guerre du Vietnam.

La diplomatie professionnelle n'opère pas par idéologie. Elle s'intéresse à la "Realpolitik". Elle pense au point de vue des intérêts pratiques à long terme d'une nation, sans se soucier de la race, de la croyance ou de la couleur des autres peuples.

Il eût été de nature pratique et réaliste pour les U.S.A. de diriger leur politique chinoise vers une théorie offrant à ce pays une alternative à l'alliance soviétique. Les avantages énormes réalisés depuis que le président Nixon a effectivement offert cette alternative aux Chinois sont si manifestes que les arguments de «vétérans de la Chine» en 1949 en

reçoivent un soutien impressionnant, n'est qu'une ironie de l'histoire que le même Richard Nixon qui les a persécutés à l'époque, en vint à adopter leur politique et à prouver qu'ils avaient raison dans leur évaluation de la situation chinoise et dans qu'ils proposaient pour faire face à cette situation.

Aujourd'hui les diplomates américains étudient à nouveau les événements d'Asie à partir de l'adoption d'une politique originale d'hostilité envers la Chine, et plus ils sont conscients de la conclusion que le rôle de l'Amérique a été mal joué d'un bout à l'autre de cette route. Il est temps de prendre un nouveau départ. Le Congrès est devenu extrêmement libéral à l'idée d'employer des canons là où la diplomatie pourrait peut-être faire tout aussi bien ou mieux.

Pour un temps en tout cas, Washington doit s'appuyer fortement sur la diplomatie. Quand on considère les résultats obtenus en Asie en s'appuyant de prime abord sur les armes, la situation présente pourrait bien faire croire que la diplomatie pourrait peut-être faire tout aussi bien ou mieux.

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Traduction de l'article religieux paraissant en anglais sur la page The Home Forum
(Une traduction française est publiée chaque semaine)

Nourrir ceux qui ont faim

Les nouvelles de la famine qui règne actuellement dans le monde et les prédictions selon lesquelles une famine massive bien pire encore aura lieu au cours des prochaines années, est navrante.

Je suis une ménagère. Que puis-je faire au sujet de la famine mondiale? Je puis, évidemment, prendre certaines mesures pratiques à la maison comme, par exemple, ne pas accumuler ou gaspiller la nourriture; je peux soutenir financièrement les organismes de secours qui apportent leur aide aux régions atteintes.

En outre, je peux faire bien davantage. Je peux prier — humblement et avec compréhension — et inclure le monde entier dans mes prières. Je peux commencer par me détourner du spectacle humain de la pénurie et moi tourner de tout mon cœur en pensée vers Dieu, la Vérité et l'Amour divins, pour percevoir les faits spirituels de Sa création; car Il a créé tout ce qui existe, et «voici, cela était très bon».

N'est-ce pas ainsi que Christ Jésus a agi, face à plus de cinq mille personnes qui avaient faim, alors qu'il ne disposait que de cinq pains et deux poissons? La Bible le décrit comme «levant les yeux vers le ciel». Il se détourna du tableau humain selon lequel il n'y avait pas moyen de nourrir ces gens avec cinq pains et deux poissons, et il se tourna vers Dieu, l'Esprit divin, la seule substance réelle et la loi discernant l'abondance. La foule fut nourrie.

Se détourner de la matière vers l'Esprit, ce n'est pas négliger le problème humain que pose la famine, et ce n'est pas non plus déclarer que cette situation n'a pas besoin d'être guérie. Pas du tout! Ce que cela implique c'est qu'en reconnaissant la suprématie de l'Esprit, la Vie, la même loi qui régit la pénurie — et nous pouvons faire cela avec compréhension et conviction — nous verrons que même la famine peut être éliminée. Ceci est dû au fait que puisque l'existence est mentale, nous ne vivons que dans la conscience, et toute guérison qui s'effectue doit s'accomplir dans la conscience. Nous pouvons faire confiance à l'omnipotence de l'Amour divin qui annulera toute prétendue limitation imposée à l'homme.

J'ai appris, en tant qu'étudiante de la Science Chrétienne, que je puis savoir et affirmer quotidiennement

pour le monde entier, qu'en réalité Dieu est Tout, et je puis savoir sans défaillance que Son royaume — Son économie — est spirituel et tout harmonieux, et qu'il est ici même à l'instant présent, englobant Son univers dans l'amour. Dieu, le seul créateur, qui maintient Sa création, y compris l'homme, gouverne l'économie divine. Nous pouvons nous réjouir de l'intégrité, de la logique, de l'ordre, de la justice, de la stabilité, de la vitalité, de l'activité, de l'intelligence, de l'abondance et de la toute inclusivité de l'économie divine.

Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit que «les mortels se hâtent d'appréhender que la Vie est Dieu, le bien, et que le mal n'a en réalité ni place ni pouvoir dans l'économie, soit humaine, soit divine.» Dans nos prières, nous pouvons vigoureusement refuser d'accorder aucun pouvoir à toute prétention de manque de substance ou d'amour, se présentant sous forme de déséquilibre, de surpopulation, d'apathie, de manque de coopération, d'ignorance, de cupidité, d'orgueil, et ainsi de suite, car ils ne font pas partie de l'économie divine. Dieu est en effet à même de redresser tous les aspects de n'importe quelle condition de pénurie se manifestant dans l'existence ou la conscience humaine.

Nous n'avons pas besoin de savoir précisément, pour que nos prières soient efficaces, de quelle manière le monde va trouver réponse à ses besoins. Mais nous pouvons tous savoir que l'amour de Dieu est irrésistible et tout-puissant! Nous pouvons avoir une confiance ferme dans le fait que la sagesse infinie de l'Amour conduit les nations du monde vers des solutions pratiques et nécessaires. Le résultat d'une telle prière peut aller à nourrir ceux qui ont faim.

* Gen. 1:3; * Matth. 14:19; * Science et Santé avec la Clé des Écritures, p. 327.

* Christian Science: prononcer "kristien" "saiensce".

La traduction française du livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, "Science et Santé avec la Clé des Écritures" de Mary Baker Eddy, existe en une seule édition en regard. On peut l'acheter dans les Salles de Lecture de la Science Chrétienne, ou la commander à Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02116.

Pour plus renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02116.

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Übersetzung des auf der Home-Forum-Seite in englisch erscheinenden religiösen Artikels
(Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint wöchentlich)

Die Hungrigen speisen

Die Nachrichten über Hungersnöte in der heutigen Welt und die Voraussage noch schlimmerer in den nächsten paar Jahren sind beunruhigend.

Ich bin eine Hausfrau. Was kann ich gegen die Hungersnot in der Welt tun? Natürlich kann ich hier zu Hause praktische Schritte unternehmen, indem ich z. B. keine Lebensmittel horte oder verschwende; ich kann die Wohlfahrtsorganisationen finanziell unterstützen, die den von Hungersnöten geplagten Ländern helfen.

Ich kann aber noch viel mehr tun. Ich kann beten — demütig und verständig — und die ganze Welt in meine Gebete einschließen. Ich kann damit beginnen, indem ich mich von dem menschlichen Bild des Mangels abwende und meine Gedanken von ganzem Herzen auf Gott, die göttliche Wahrheit und Liebe, richte, damit Er mir die geistigen Tatsachen Seiner Schöpfung zeigen möge, denn Er hat alles gemacht, was gemacht ist, und „alleho, es war sehr gut“.

Tat nicht Christus Jesus dasselbe, als er sich mehr als fünftausend hungrigen Menschen gegenüberstand und nur fünf Brote und zwei Fische hatte? Die Bibel sagt, er „sah auf den Himmel“. Er wandte sich von dem menschlichen Bild ab, das behauptete, es sei unmöglich, die Menschen mit nur fünf Broten und zwei Fischen zu sättigen, und er richtete seinen Blick auf Gott, den göttlichen Geist, die einzig wirkliche Substanz, und dort sah er reiche Fülle. Die Menschen wurden gespeist.

Wenn wir uns von der Materie dem Geist zuwenden, so heißt das nicht, daß wir das menschliche Problem der Hungersnot außer acht lassen oder damit sagen, dieser Zustand bedürfte keiner Heilung. Nicht im geringsten! Es bedeutet vielmehr, wenn wir die Herrschaft des Geistes, des Lebens, gerade dort anerkennen, wo Mangel zu herrschen scheint, — und wir können dies mit Verständnis und Überzeugung tun —, werden wir feststellen, daß sogar Hungersnöte überwunden werden können. Dem ist so, weil das Dasein mental ist; wir leben nur im Bewußtsein; und jede Heilung, die vollbracht wird, muß im Bewußtsein vor sich gehen. Wir können darauf vertrauen, daß die Allmacht der göttlichen Liebe jede dem Menschen auferlegte vermeintliche Begrenzung vernichtet.

Als Christliche Wissenschaftlerin habe ich gelernt, daß ich täglich für die ganze Welt immer daran denken und behaupten kann, daß in Wirklich-

keit Gott Alles ist, und ich kann uner-schütterlich daran festhalten, daß Sein Reich — Sein Haushalt — geistig und allharmonisch ist, und Er ist eben-jetzt gegenwärtig und umfängt Sein Universum mit Liebe. Der göttliche Haushalt wird von Gott geordnet, dem einzigen Schöpfer, der seine Schöpfung, einschließlich des Menschen, erhält. Wir können uns der Vollkommenheit, Beständigkeit, Ordnung, Gerechtigkeit, Stabilität, Lebenskraft, Aktivität, Intelligenz, der reichen Fülle und All-umfassendheit des Haushalts Gottes erfreuen.

Die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, Mary Baker Eddy, schreibt: „Die Sterblichen allen der Erkenntnis entgegen, daß Leben Gott, das Gute, ist und daß das Böse in Wirklichkeit weder im menschlichen noch im göttlichen Haushalt Raum oder Macht hat.“ Wir können in unserem Gebet jedem Anspruch von Mangel an Substanz oder Liebe, der sich als Unausgewogenheit, Überbevölkerung, Ungleichgültigkeit, mangelnde Bereitschaft zur Zusammenarbeit, Unwissenheit, Habgucht, Stolz usw. zeigt, energisch jede Macht absprechen, denn diese gehören nicht in Gottes Haushalt. Gott kann in der Tat jeden Zustand des Mangels in allen seinen Aspekten im menschlichen Bewußtsein oder in der menschlichen Erfahrung beseitigen.

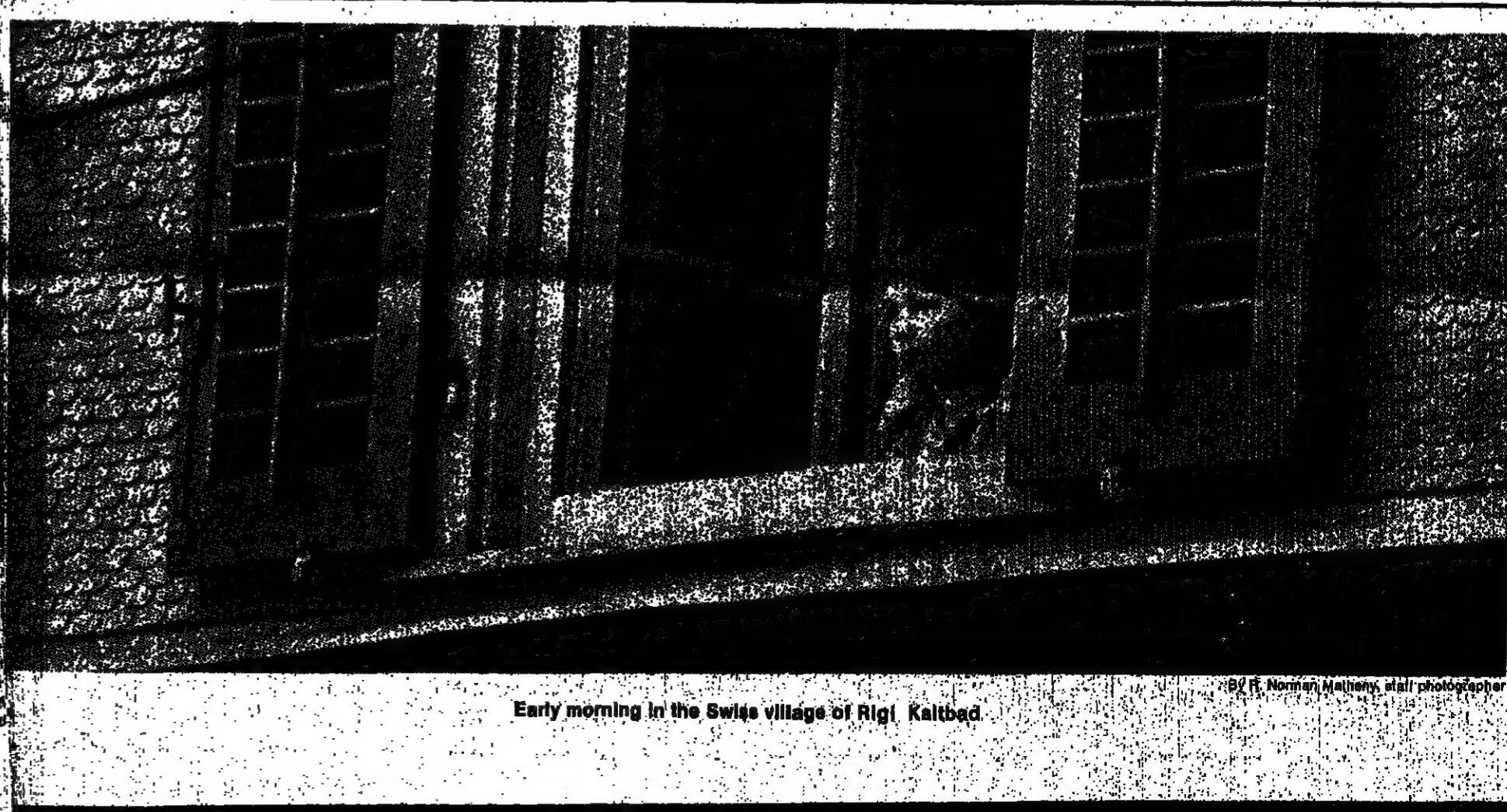
Um wirksam zu beten, brauchen wir nicht genau zu wissen, wie die Bedürfnisse der Welt gestillt werden. Aber wir können alle daran festhalten, daß Gottes Liebe unwiderstehlich und allmächtig ist! Wir können fest darauf vertrauen, daß die unendliche Weisheit der Liebe die Völker der Welt zu praktischen und notwendigen Lösungen führen wird. Das Ergebnis solchen Gebets kann dazu beitragen, die Hungersnöte zu speisen.

* 1. Mos. 1:3; * Matth. 14:19; * Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 327.

* Christian Science: sprich: "kristien" "saiensce".

Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, "Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mary Baker Eddy, ist mit dem englischen Text auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite erhältlich. Das Buch kann in den Leserräumen der Christlichen Wissenschaft gekauft werden oder von Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02116.

Auskunft über andere christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache erhält auf Anfrage der Verlag, The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02116.



Early morning in the Swiss village of Rigi, Kaltbad.

Celebration with trumpets



"Ceremonial Procession": Indian chamba rumal, silk thread on cotton embroidery

This careful, comical, spirited piece of embroidery is a rumal or romal, a cloth used in India either as a headscarf or as a handkerchief (literally a face-wiper). For centuries such things were national and international merchandise, much as plastics and panaceas are now.

The rumal shown here, a charming mixture of stolidity and vivacity, celebrates some great event, some happy ending or new beginning.

It is a feminine view of a masculine occasion. The distaff influence is hinted at both in the floral border and in details of the main drawing — the high waist of the leading drummer, for example, and the bouffant skirt of the second trumpeter. Both figures suggest a girl's vision.

Other details indicate that the hand which designed the picture was not the one which held the needle. Consider the little central

flagbearer dressed in vertical stripes: part of his flagstaff is missing. Probably the rod was drawn complete on the cotton fabric; but when the dutiful seamstress embroidered the hero's hat, the thread covered up a portion of the flagstaff and she did not notice. So his pennon is gravely understaffed. No wonder that, of the three flags, this is the one most nearly in a flap.

Why has this small marcher so large a fist? Like the leading trumpeter, who is blessed with two left hands, the flagbearer has carelessly mislaid his right arm — understandable in so disarming a context.

The picture's humor happily withstands all niggling criticism. What if the horses are strangely tailed, or if the second musician, uplifted by the beauty of his own music, is floating above the earth? The third flagbearer, equally uplifted, is literally walking

on air. Is he about to step onto the horse's rump, or is he just stepping off it, backward? The mounted kettledrummer, like his more stately English counterpart in Her Majesty's Household Cavalry, is a pleasure to watch. See how this eager (thumper rides poised to strike a glorious double bang!

What sort of music rings or blares from the serpentine horn? What is the smallest horseman brandishing in his right hand? Why is his left hand so elegantly arranged? Speculation is lost in the movement of the design and the occasion. If the drawing is unconventional, it is also rather magical.

Not all rumals were as decorative as this sample (many were plain or checked); but the embroidered ones must have brought joy to their countless fortunate owners. This one still brings joy.

Neil Miller

Again Susannah

Pushing open the door, she had come — uninvited — into the room.

"Susannah —" I began, not pleased.

Encountered early in the morning on her own doorstep, she had looked, for her, remarkably spruce. A clean yellow jersey under corduroy overalls; hair brushed smooth as a little silk cap; and a scrubbed face shining with blameless intentions. "Hi!" she had cried, as if only that moment issued into a universe.

Now, hours later, she had familiarly deteriorated.

"Susannah! You know you're supposed to knock!"

Standing there by the door — battered, survivor of untold trials — she hurriedly asked something I couldn't quite catch.

"Would I like what?"

"To kiss me," she repeated, evasively looking off at her little dot. This little dot exists somewhere in the air just beyond one's shoulder. By now I've mastered an earlier inclination to turn, sharply, and find it myself.

"No, I certainly wouldn't!" I said. Instantly, and predictably, she went still. This is something she can do: piteously — in the face of a brutal rebuff — shrinking into her fragile cage of bones. Her chin sank; she ceased to breathe.

Annoyed, I said, "Oh, all right —" For her powers of prolonging a drummed-up drama are all too formidable.

At close range, her face was a mess: unendearingly smeared with tears, dirt, and

the peanut butter she presently seems to exist on. Under it all, she looked touchingly exhausted.

Selecting a bit of cheek, I planted a kiss. The other cheek, turned, was also kissed. "And now, Susie —"

But magically she had regained her normal size. Also, an air of glittering good cheer.

"I'm a good girl, aren't I, aren't I?" she cried. It sounded like a phrase rehearsed for a cantata.

Enough being enough, I said, "See that door!"

"At once she was wary. Then inspired. 'Would you like me to kiss you?'"

"What I'd like," I said, "is to have you go out, close the door after you, and never, never come in again without first knocking."

She had lifted her face: I lowered mine. A sticky kiss, lingeringly bestowed: first on one cheek, then the other.

We drew apart, regarding each other.

"Is it a secret?" She spoke in the voice reserved for secrets.

"Almost asked, 'What?' but instead said, 'Yes.'"

She nodded, looking pleased. And without another word left.

Outside, on the pavement, a tiny little boy was dragging behind him on a string a wooden duck.

"Hello," I said as one does automatically on this childrened street.

Lifting huge fringed eyes, he spoke faintly.

"What is your name?" he asked, not quite catching what it was.

"Susannah," I answered, not quite catching what it was.

"Don't you talk to that boy!" he commanded. "Why ever not?" I was interested.

"Because he hasn't any name."

"Of course he has!" And I asked the little boy, "What is your name?"

The fringed lids fell; so did his chin. He seemed to sink, irrevocably, into a bottomless slink.

Then faintly, faintly, he again spoke. This time, bending closer, I caught a word. "Orgium," it sounded like.

"Orgium?" I repeated. Surely not!

He remained perfectly still, without pulse or breath.

"His name is Orgium," I firmly announced, and added for good measure, "just remember that everybody in the world has a name. Every single person, whoever he is."

Momentarily I was touched by this simple

fact. Not one human being on earth named!

She was looking astonished.

"I'm talking about people. All the people in the world."

"To forestall the boy, I said, 'I'm talking about people. All the people in the world.'"

Another wisp of sound wafted by. "Yes, Orgium?" I asked, bending closer.

"My duck," he was murmuring, "is called Orgium."

"What about your duck?" And I asked the little boy, "What is your name?"

"I see! Has he a name?"

"Mary," he confided. And I asked the little boy, "What is your name?"

Mary behind him, there was a lightning change of mood.

"Boy! Boy!" She sounded determined.

"What's the matter?" I asked.

"He's going away!"

"Well, why not? I expected him to go home."

With the upcanny facility I've used to, she began to weep.

"Susannah — honestly! Stop once!"

She stopped, looking expectant.

"You didn't even want me to go home," I reminded her.

"I didn't!" she said. The idea began visiting to fascinate her. Another familiar shift. Sounding so

Honors list

The visitor was inspecting our library with indulgent eye. "And who," she inquired, faintly endeavoring to make suitable conversation with the bookworm, "is your favorite author?"

I murmured that I really hadn't one — only short list of favorites.

"Ah," she said, "and what are the distinguished services that gets them on your short list?"

I evaded that one with a laugh; but after he had gone, I found myself thinking of that the answer might have been. I began with Homer, who is certainly on my list. I read him in the Greek, but though I enjoy the grand simplicity of his verse, it is only occasionally that I encounter a beauty that moves me. What captivates me most in him is his poise in a grim world. A world of conflict in which the issues are largely at the disposal of capricious Olympians, on whom man can rely with certainty, and where his future holds little or no promise of happiness. Yet Homer is never despondent.

"Yes, Orgium?" I asked, bending closer.

"My duck," he was murmuring, "is called Orgium."

"What about your duck?" And I asked the little boy, "What is your name?"

"I see! Has he a name?"

"Mary," he confided. And I asked the little boy, "What is your name?"

Mary behind him, there was a lightning change of mood.

"Boy! Boy!" She sounded determined.

"What's the matter?" I asked.

"He's going away!"

"Well, why not? I expected him to go home."

With the upcanny facility I've used to, she began to weep.

"Susannah — honestly! Stop once!"

She stopped, looking expectant.

"You didn't even want me to go home," I reminded her.

"I didn't!" she said. The idea began visiting to fascinate her. Another familiar shift. Sounding so

praiseworthy, she asked, "Why?"

"Why what?"

"Why didn't you love that duck?"

Statue of Artemis

Hands cannot touch you where you move,
Swathed in dreams of deer in stride,
Apollos to answer you — all to prove
The age that shaped you never died . . .

For now along your marble ways
Ancient lines of light must ring
and flow at the touch of our musing eyes.

In Attic hush, the bright limbs sing.
Godfrey John

at home, and who is so glad to be serving, and doing his duty well, that he is happy no matter what his situation. "There was a time," he writes, "when wet clothes would have frightened me. Here I have been wet through for weeks and slept in the fields in winter, sometimes without a cloak, enjoyed health, and been happy and proud of my situation." This is surely one

"Whose high endeavors are an inward light
That makes the path before him always bright."

Herodotus is the other ancient Greek on my list. To my mind he is the writer above all to turn to when the round world seems but a dull round that is far too much with us. For his gift is to reveal it as a wonderland, full of oddities, astonishing happenings and marvelous adventures. Once he begins to chat of this and that in his easy way — of the Armonian spring that is lukewarm at dawn, cold at noon, and boils at midnight; of the Paylii who made war on the south wind; and all the rest — I am driven to suspect the dullness is in me, and that the world is worth a second look!

When it comes, as of course it does, to Shakespeare, I am rather startled to realize how much more his poetry means to me than his people. Of the latter perhaps only Rosalind and the Falstaff of "Henry IV" really capture my heart. The great tragic figures compel me with their magnificent poetry to listen to them, but I take little pleasure in them as persons. Lear, in the gross violence of his anger and self-pity, postpones my compassion until the end; Othello is as stupid as he is brutal; and I agree with Madriaga in regarding Hamlet as an utterly selfish, callous egotist. But I cannot resist their golden voices.

To mention voices is inevitably to remind myself of Dr. Johnson. Part of the fascination, for me anyway, of that tremendous talker lies in the contradictions of his character. Listening to his conversation, in which he was so apt to be rude and overbearing, one would never suspect that the Great Bear had a kindly hug! Yet in fact his life was filled with examples of his affection, compassion, and unselfish generosity; and if, sooner or later, he upset most of his friends, he hardly ever lost one of them. As for his talk, it might range from the witty and penetrating to downright prejudice, but it never failed to fascinate. Nor has it failed since.

I was about to consider the novelists; but Anthea, peering over my shoulder, interposed. "I thought," she remarked, "it was to be a short list."

"Oh, you think —?"

"I think," she said, with a twinkle, "it's time for the fountain of honor to dry up!"

Eric Forbes-Boyd

The Monitor's religious article

Feeding the hungry

The news of famine present in the world today, and the prediction of even worse mass hunger for the next few years is distressing.

I am a housewife. What can I do about world famine? Of course, I can take such practical steps here at home as not hoarding or wasting food; I can contribute financially to relief agencies who are aiding in famine-stricken areas.

In addition I can do much more. I can pray — humbly and understandingly — and include the whole world in my prayers. I can start by turning away from the human scene of lack, and turn my thought wholeheartedly to God, divine Truth and Love, for the spiritual facts of His creation; for He made everything that was made, and "behold, it was very good."

Isn't this what Christ Jesus did when he was faced with more than five thousand hungry people and only five loaves and two fishes? The Bible describes him as "looking up to heaven." He looked away from the human picture which said there was no way that five loaves and two fishes could possibly satisfy the people, and he looked to God, divine Spirit, the only real substance, and there he saw abundance. The people were fed.

Looking away from matter to Spirit is not neglecting the human problem of famine, nor is it saying that this condition doesn't need to be healed. Not at all! What it is saying is that by acknowledging the supremacy of Spirit, Life, right here where lack seems to be — and we can do this with understanding and conviction — we will find that even famine can be overcome. This is because existence is mental; we live only in consciousness; and whatever healing is accomplished must be done in consciousness. We can trust the omnipotence of divine Love to annul every supposed limitation placed on man.

As a student of Christian Science, I have learned that I can know and affirm daily for all the world that in reality God is All, and I can know unswervingly that His kingdom — His economy — is spiritual and all harmonious, and He is here right now, embracing His universe in love. The divine economy is regulated by God, the only creator, who maintains His creation, including man. We

can rejoice in the completeness, consistency, order, justice, stability, vitality, activity, intelligence, abundance, and all-inclusiveness of God's economy.

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, writes that "mortals are hastening to learn that Life is God, good, and that evil has in reality neither place nor power in the human or the divine economy." In our prayer we can vigorously deny power to every claim of lack of substance or love appearing as imbalance, overpopulation, spathy, uncooperativeness, ignorance, greed, pride, and so forth, for they are no part of God's economy. God is indeed adequate to correct in every aspect any condition of lack in human consciousness or experience.

In order to pray effectively we need not know precisely how the world's supply will be met. But we can all know that God's love is irresistible and all-powerful! We can steadfastly trust Love's infinite wisdom to lead the nations of the world to practical and necessary solutions. The result of such prayer can help to feed the hungry.

*Genesis 1:31; **Matthew 14:19; †Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 327.

**A
free copy
of the
Sentinel
is yours
for the
asking.**

In this small weekly magazine are reassurance, hope and inspiration to help you in your daily work . . . ideas to lift you to a new understanding of God.

There are articles, personal experiences of healing, stories for children, and other valuable features. We invite you to read a copy, and see if it doesn't bring something new into your life.

Just mail the coupon below, and you'll receive a free Christian Science Sentinel. No obligation, of course.

Christian Science Sentinel
Box 125, Astor Station
Boston, MA, U.S.A. 02123

Please send a free Sentinel to:

Name _____
Address _____
City _____
State/Country _____ Zip _____

DAILY BIBLE VERSE

Blessed are the meek: for they shall inherit the earth. Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness: for they shall be filled.

Matthew 5:5, 8

OPINION

Melvin Maddocks

Two views on a view of war

A recent cover of Newsweek magazine showed a Vietnamese woman holding a wounded (perhaps dead) baby in her arms. In journalistic terms it was an obvious choice. How could an editor argue against it? Here, with maximum impact, was the "story" for western eyes of how a futile war rumbled on. And it was a moral statement as well as a shocker, or so the claim would go.

Why then did it leave a viewer feeling not only

distressed over the scene itself but over this use of it as well? Alexander Cockburn, writing in the Village Voice, quoted a picture editor who suspected the money the woman clutched in one hand: "That's the cash the photographer gave her to let him take the picture." But, even if true, this, finally, is not the ethical point.

Mr. Cockburn may have located the viewer's uneasiness with another quote, obtained this time from the photographer Richard Avedon, who said of the cover: "It was a popular truth, full of clichés, and it will be one of the poster images that will last."

It is this sense of perfect packaging that seems to disturb, as if a war had been given its "image" by a superior advertising agency, rather like an Easter Seal campaign. A couple of years ago the supreme American impulse was to declare the war at an end and forget it. Does this photograph signify that the latest urge is to sum up Indo-China as a historical catastrophe, give it a limited run at American guilt-and-sentimentality—and then forget it?

The suffering we feel, confronted by pictures like this, is a little too easy. It lets both ex-hawks and doves consider themselves justified ("This never would have happened if they had listened to me . . .") while experiencing a reassuring sense of their own compassion. And who could help weeping?

Not long afterwards photographs by David Hume Kennerly, the official White House photographer, began to appear in American papers, showing more wounded children as well as an almost too handsome

portrait of a Cambodian husband comforting his wife in the emergency room of a Phnom Penh hospital.

Those who favor such photographs can argue that the camera is only reporting the verifiable atrocity of war and that, in fact, it is performing a public service to submit the evidence to our consciences. Would Vietnamese orphans be adopted unless their monstrous plight were made so graphic? Do not such scenes act as deterrents against future wars?

The case is persuasive. Those who may suspect an element of voyeurism here — the profoundly ambiguous fascination that collects people at the scene of an automobile accident — will be hard put to prove it, and feel nasty trying to. Those who turn away because some unbearable invasion of privacy seems to have taken place will merely appear squeamish, perhaps even to themselves.

But there still remains that feeling of being had, of being set up by people who know their business a little too well and collaborate a little too skillfully with their audience at giving it what it cannot resist. The case against the war-poster photograph is not that it goes too far but that it doesn't go far enough. Instead of making us think about Vietnam it lets us off the hook, in our explosion of feeling.

If only history could be resolved like the final dissolve shot in a film, the poignant fadeout that sends its viewers, emotionally purged, into the streets, back to their own lives. But Vietnam is our life, or part of it, and we can't get free that simply.

Erwin D. Canham

Open season on Kissinger

It is open season on Henry Kissinger.

The issue ought to be not whether the American Secretary of State has made mistakes — who hasn't? — but whether he can learn from them.

In a broader sense, the issue is whether the American Government can learn from its mistakes.

President Ford, Secretary Kissinger, the American military leadership, many in Congress, and the American reputation in the world are all caught in the same trap.

It would not help to make a sacrificial victim of any one of them. The handiest is the Secretary of State, since he has been involved in the efforts at peacemaking in the Middle East and Indo-China, and both are now failures.

As regards the Middle East, perhaps Dr. Kissinger put too much reliance on personal shuttle diplomacy. Perhaps that is one of the lessons he may have learned: that to stake his reputation and that of the American Government behind him on an effort which had high probability of failure was too great a risk. But it is hard to blame the Secretary of State too severely for trying. You cannot win every time.

The next time around, perhaps a different technique will be more prudent. To learn the limits of personal diplomacy may be very helpful to Dr. Kissinger in the future. He is a very intelligent man and one of the marks of intelligence is to learn. One of the best teachers is the mistake.

Dr. Kissinger's intelligence and his other powerful personal qualities led him to a role never before occupied by an American foreign minister. The State Department became too much a one-man show. Morale suffered. But also so powerful an intellect and so skilled a diplomatic operator helped to strengthen the department.

The Secretary's successes could not fail to build up a great euphoria, a massive self-confidence, which can always be dangerous to anyone. If the public image of him as a superman entered his own thinking, it could not help doing harm. But here again, Dr. Kissinger can learn and benefit.

It would be a great pity for the American Government to lose the Kissinger talents. Chastened, less forcefully self-confident, there is a great deal he can continue to do, and the signs are that he intends to do so. His retirement, well-earned, should come on a happier note than the present.

Reports from Washington suggest that President Ford is listening to other voices as well as that of Dr. Kissinger in the formulation

Richard L. Strout

Will the overfed feed the underfed?

Whatever happened to the world food crisis we were all talking about a few months ago? The answer is, it's still there, there are more mouths to feed, the potential danger is greater.

One thing has changed, though. For the first time in history a lot of people are thinking globally. And two ideas have emerged. Although nobody knows just how to solve the problem, the existence of the problem is now universally recognized, which is a first step. And the second, it is now widely felt that the hungry countries must solve their own problem.

Yes, the hungry countries. Only they can achieve a better balance between food and population. In the long run the charity of the richer countries will not meet the problem. Their charity and their technical assistance is indispensable for a while. "But the main responsibility," says Eric M. Ojala, assistant director-general of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization at Rome in the keynote address at the recent National Farm Institute conference in Iowa, "rests with the govern-

ments of the developing countries concerned."

Here is the essence of the world food equation. One-third of mankind is overfed; 16 percent of mankind (400 to 600 million) are regularly hungry and never far from starvation; the bulk, maybe a little more than half, live on a rather monotonous cereal or root-based diet.

Are things getting better? No, they aren't. Not so far as most experts can see, anyway, though most of them don't want to be alarmed. The reason is population growth.

Here, too, the complications are complex but the basic issue is relatively simple: the well-fed nations, the "have" nations, the developed nations, have lower population growth rates than the poor, the have-not, the developing countries.

Expressed statistically, the roughly four billion people on earth add annually around 80 to 100 million human numbers, equivalent to four Canadas. Some people say that larger crops can feed that increase; a lot of people are dubious — not indefinitely anyway. Seven-eighths of the new world numbers are added in

the have-not, hungry countries. That's the rub: the calculation of FAO is that the average population increase rate of the developing countries is around 2.4 percent (which may fall to 2.2 percent by 2000) while the developed countries' annual increase is around 0.9 percent (perhaps 0.5 percent by 2000).

Bad weather threw a scare round the world in the past year and the alarming thing is the precarious nature of the global food-population balance now existing. The great food reserve stocks of the United States have been sold and eaten. The world food reserves are about the lowest in history. For the first time in modern times the precarious hunger balance of a large part of humanity depends on the vagaries of the weather. Bad weather equals starvation.

The hopeful thing is that the undeveloped nations can grow more food. The soil is there and with proper organization, fertilizer, credit, improved seeds, insecticides and the like, it will vastly increase food output. All it needs is a social revolution! For the disparity of wealth within the hungry nations is often greater than in the developed countries. There

is a big gap, of course, between Nelson Rockefeller and the black tenant of Mississippi, but in absolute terms the average gap between the money lender and the starving loin-clothed peasant in Asia, multiplied half a billion times, is vastly greater.

Some of these thoughts were expressed in the cautious speech of Mr. Ojala last month in Des Moines, Iowa. He noted that if lower prices cause American farmers to cut crop acreage it could be a disaster for the world. And he observed, colorfully, that "so far in the 1970s these (developing) countries are losing ground, and per capita production in many is lower than it was 15 years ago."

So what happened to the world hunger problem? Why, it's right there. Maybe something will be done; maybe not. If nothing is done, Mr. Ojala sees a gross cereal deficit by 1985 in the developing countries of around 100 million tons a year, worth \$15-\$20 billion, three times their gross imports in 1969-71.

"It is impossible to foresee the developing countries themselves being able to pay for such imports," he adds quietly.

There'll always be an England, Scotland, Wales

By Francis Renny

The Duchy of Cornwall, in England's south-west corner, has all of 380-thousand inhabitants. Remote from London, wildly picturesque and much loved by artists and writers, it once spoke its own Celtic language, akin to Welsh. Today it lives off an all-too-brief summer tourist season.

Yet recently a group of Cornishmen sought to revive the old tin-miners' parliament, or Stannary, and to claim independence from Westminster. Cuba and Cambodia actually sent diplomatic observers, but London ignored the event.

Cornwall was only the latest part of a rapidly disuniting Kingdom to jump on the bandwagon and mini-nationalism. Far out in front is the Isle of Man (population 80-thousand), which governs itself in every respect except for Defence and Foreign Relations — even issuing its own currency bills, passports and postage stamps. Its unique parliamentary system — the Tynwald — has been operating since time immemorial.

The Isle of Man survives because it has never been big enough to be worth England's suppressing. Wales was less lucky; so was Ireland, and finally Scotland. All were subjected to the English by military force at some point, and when granted representation received it in a parliament meeting in London.

Southern Ireland was the first to break away. At the same time Northern Ireland was granted its own provincial legislature, and although this is temporarily in abeyance because of the current disorders, most Englishmen would be relieved to see Ulster minding its own business again.

What surprises the English is to find the Scots and the Welsh demanding an equal measure of self-government. Weren't they happy as part of Great Britain? Couldn't they come into England any time they wanted and enjoy the same housing, education, employment and social services as the native-born English? Did they really want passport controls and customs barriers along the Severn and the Tweed? Besides, they aren't economically viable on their own!

The reply of the Welsh and Scots is that they are tired of coming to England for work: they want to work back home. But it must be a home governed from Edinburgh or Cardiff — not London. There must be Scottish and Welsh Parliaments, passing their own laws. Hastily the major British parties have agreed to some form of "devolution."

It is all part of the worldwide revolt against bigger and bigger government. Many nationalists resent the surrender of further powers from London to the faraway Common Market in Brussels. Their demands also reflect the waning prestige of London, the crumbling capital of a lost Empire.

But mini-nationalisms reflect still more the magic of the word OIL.

Both Scotland and Wales have promising oil reserves off-shore, and although most of the equipment, capital and skill going into them is actually American, the nationalists are determined that the output shall be treated as Scottish and Welsh oil — not British (which to them means English). This, they say, is the answer to the claim that neither country is economically viable.

The Pled Cymru (or "Party of Wales" — perversely pronounced Pled Cymru) is the more romantic of the two, closely bound up with the history, landscape and language of Wales. Its leader, the bardic Gwynfor Evans, stresses the preservation of community, family and the simple life. His opposite number in the Scottish National Party, Billy Wolfe, is much concerned to play down the folkie image of kilts and bagpipes and Bannockburn. He personally takes a Presbyterian and bourgeois view of life ("We must get away from class warfare"), but some of his followers are Marxists. In common, they resent London's cultural supremacy, and its neglect of Scotland's obsolete cities and industries.

It is easy to exaggerate the nationalist achievement. Between them at the last elections they got only 3.5 percent of the United Kingdom poll: 30 percent of that for Scotland (yielding 11 seats out of the 71) and 11 percent of that for Wales (yielding 3 seats out of the 36 in the principality). Perhaps to have won any seats at all revealed the staleness and negligence of the established Labour and Conservative parties. In England, too, there was evidence of disillusion with them, though not enough to get the single Cornish Nationalist candidate elected.

The awful example of Northern Ireland must prompt the question whether a self-governing Wales or Scotland could do any better. Could they attract enough first-class talent, and avoid becoming intolerant backwaters, tempting to foreign subversion? But for the time being it must be admitted that the nationalists have brought a refreshing element of youth, romance and passion into British politics, without (so far) invoking violence.

Charles W. Yost

How the bear sees the eagle



'Hey Jerry . . . it's a good thing we've got

The thermometer of détente in Moscow, despite recent touches of fever, still reads cool to normal. Détente with the West, particularly the United States, continues to be the policy of the Soviet Government. Its spokesmen take pains to emphasize that that policy is, as they say, "irreversible."

What do they mean by détente? Not, as some Americans have imprudently imagined, that U.S. and Soviet foreign policies have merged. What has happened is that they have intersected at certain mutually convenient points, and at those intersections cooperation can be expected. To suppose that it can be expected everywhere would be to ensure disappointment and disillusionment. On the other hand, if one does not expect too much, there continue to be solid grounds for encouragement.

The central fact of détente is the common conviction that war between East and West must at all costs be avoided. It is recognition of this fact which should be irreversible. Russians appreciate frank talk, as long as it is in a friendly spirit, as long as they are not blamed for everything that goes wrong but blame is shared. It is quite possible to warn them that Americans perceive today several serious hazards to détente which both sides must handle with greatest care. Russians will for their part indicate other hazards of which Americans are less keenly conscious.

The Russians are pleased with the Vietnamese strategic arms decisions which place a ceiling on numbers of missile launchers and MIRVs and which legalize the equality they have long sought. Americans also express satisfaction at the establishment of ceilings, but point out that the ceilings are much too high, that if the SALT II agreements are to be approved by Congress there must be an unequivocal commitment at this summit to promptly to negotiate reductions well below the ceilings, and meanwhile to exercise restraint in the deployment by both sides of old and new weapons systems.

Second, if another summit, that closing the European Security Conference, is also to be held this summer, as the Russians desire, there must be no violation in Portugal of the basic principle of the conference that neither East nor West will attempt to upset the status quo on the other side. If that misfortune were to occur, Alvaro Cunhal, leader of the Portuguese Communist Party, would have had the

rare distinction of blocking a broad series of international agreements which Leonid Brezhnev has been ardently pursuing for several years.

The present situation in the Middle East is so complex as to deserve a separate article. It may be said, however, that, while the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. are now agreed that the Geneva Conference should be reconvened, probably in May or June, and that the mandates of the United Nations forces in Sinai and the Golan Heights must be renewed, there remains great uncertainty about representation of the Palestine Liberation Organization and about the conduct of the conference in such a way as to avoid polemics and obtain constructive results.

There seems no disposition on either side to allow the sudden collapse of American clients in Indo-China to interrupt détente, though the Russians should be aware that U.S. sensitivities and resentment on this account must not be exacerbated or given new grounds.

The Kremlin's unhappiness at congressional overloading and sinking of the trade agreement should not, despite its public assertions of indifference, be underestimated. Though sufficient credits to support trade in the immediate future are available, Moscow will expect the administration and the Congress to take some remedial action this year, and will be inclined to judge U.S. sincerity about détente by whether or not it does so.

There have for months been rumors, abroad and at home, about Mr. Brezhnev's falling health, a consequent impending succession struggle, and its possible effect on détente. When questioned on this score, Soviet officials reply firmly that Brezhnev is not seriously ill, that no change in leadership is impending and that in any case, since détente is supported throughout the Politburo, a change at the top would not affect it significantly.

They also add, with considerable persistence, that there is more uncertainty about future political leadership in the U.S. than in the Soviet Union and that, if détente is to survive, it must live with and outlive such uncertainties.

The author of this article writes from a background of 40 years as a United States diplomat.

© 1975 Charles W. Yost

Malaysia: a success story

By Bernard Rubin

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia — One of the developing world's most fascinating success stories has been taking place almost unnoticed in Malaysia.

In 1948 the Malay peninsula had had all the makings of another Vietnam. [In June of that year Malayan Communists began to murder European planters, tin miners, and Chinese Kuomintang members. Captured documents showed that they planned to declare a Communist Republic of Malaya in August. But Britain reacted energetically and for the next 12 years the insurgents were gradually worn down by British, Malayan, and Commonwealth forces. They were denied food supplies and thousands of villagers who might have provided them with succor were resettled beyond their grasp.]

The architect of victory was General Sir Gerald Templer who directed an unrelenting campaign against the guerrillas from 1952 to 1954.

In 1968 Sir Gerald was asked how Britain managed to defeat a Communist insurrection in Malaya when America was enmeshed in Vietnam with little prospect of victory.

"[The British had been in Malaya since the 1870s," he replied. "During our time there we built up a local civil service with an increasing number of Asians."

"But after . . . Dien Bien Phu the French walked out and left to all intents and purposes an administrative desert in Vietnam . . ."

"The reason I stress this is that you cannot win these sort of wars with bullets. You can only win the people over in my opinion — to use that nauseating phrase I think I invented — by capturing their hearts and minds."

[Sir Gerald noted that the British had complete civil and military rule in Malaya. "The Americans," he said, "when they sent their missions to Vietnam, had no administrative power, nor do they have today . . ."]

Since independence in 1957 and the defeat of the Communists in 1960, Malaysia's leaders have maintained a working democracy by setting realistic goals, keeping a steady pace for agricultural and industrial development, and above all by working toward a finely gauged balance of interests between the two major ethnic groups — the Malays and the Chinese, who respectively represent 45 per-

cent and 35 percent of the country's 11 million people. (Indians, Pakistanis, and the tribal people of East Malaysia account for the rest.)

Rich in tin, iron ore, and timber, and potentially a promising source of oil, Malaysia has become a favorite source of supply to the energy-hungry industrial giants.

But fundamental to the country's political and economic progress is the relationship between the Malays and the Chinese. If political stability is to be assured in this part of Southeast Asia, the government's goal of all citizens considering themselves Malaysians first and foremost has to be achieved.

The objective is not easy to attain when the primary ethnic peoples differ so in work, language spoken in the home, and principal locations.

The Malays are largely rural and agricultural. They are Muslims. Religious freedom is guaranteed, but officially, Islam is the state religion. Control of the central government in Kuala Lumpur is in Malay hands.

The Chinese are by and large urbanized people who control most of the commerce, industry, and professions. Most of the cities have a Chinese flavor. Contrasts between the generally easygoing Malay peasants and the super-hard-working Chinese tend to make the Malay leadership uneasy about possibilities for shifts in political dominance.

Average Malays also feel this concern and their suspicions stimulate deep-rooted emotions. In 1969 the peace was briefly but violently broken by race riots, which triggered a period of rule by decree.

On the hopeful side, responsible and reasonable leaders have emerged from both the Chinese and Malay communities who are placing the national interests ahead of ethnic distinctions.

The Malays have produced, since independence, a sizable cadre of administrators and managers who are sincerely democratic as a group and eager to sponsor any plan that furthers moderation and national harmony.

Recognizing the Chinese prowess in all technological areas, however, Malay leaders also desire to bring their own rural people into full-fledged 20th century endeavors.

Dr. Bernard Rubin, professor of govern-

mental affairs and public relations at Boston University, recently served as a consultant at Mara Institute of Technology, Malaysia.